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UN DELEGATE CONDEMNS SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

AU171515 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 Jan 80 p 4 AU

[Text] ATA--Abdi Baleta, the delegate of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, spoke on 11 January during the UNGA debate on the situation in Afghanistan, stating among other things:

The massive attack on Afghanistan by Soviet armed forces in order to occupy and subjugate that country is open aggression against a soverign country. The aggression is directed against the national interests and rights of the Afghan people, against other neighboring peoples in the area and against international peace and security.

The Soviet Union's aggression against Afghanistan is the most recent in a series of aggression undertaken by the superpowers and the imperialist powers since the end of World War II against freedom-loving peoples and states in various areas of the world. The U.S. imperialists have carried out a number of aggressions in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. They have killed and destroyed in Korea, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and have carried out plots in Chile and elsewhere. In 1968, through armed aggression, the Soviet social imperialists occupied Czechoslovakia militarily. Approximately a year ago, the Chinese social imperialists, too, carried out imperialist aggression against Vietnam.

The latest fascist-type aggression carried out against Afghanistan is a repetition of the occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1968, from the viewpoint of the military action as well as the legend prepared to justify it. And now, arrogantly and impudently, the Soviet social imperialists are striving to justify their military intervention in Afghanistan. The confused and contradictory arguments and theses used by them to justify the occupation of a country as a legitimate action are merely a new manifestation of their logic as aggressors and of their disregard of the peoples and international public opinion which denounces them with anger and indignation.

In order to justify dispatching their armored divisions and air squadrons to Afghanistan, the Soviet social imperialists pretend that they have acted in accordance with the request of the country's government, allegedly to help the Afghan people to protect the fruits of the revolution and the national interests of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union against foreign interference. Nor do they fail to use as "indisputable" proof--according to them--the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

But all this is merely cleverness which cannot deceive anyone. The occupation of Afghanistan reveals once again in full the aggressive and fascist nature of the policy of Soviet social imperialism, its expansionist and hegemonist intentions and warmongering activity. Last month's coup d'etat in Kabul and the intensive Soviet activity which preceded it show, without the slightest doubt, that the tragedy of the Afghan people was carefully and cruelly prepared in the Kremlin.

Implementing the traditional schemes used by aggressive powers, the Soviet social imperialists have interfered by every means possible in the situation in Afghanistan. Particularly since the overthrow of the king's regime and the coming to power of the Daud regime, they have acted perfidously to use for their own purposes the aspirations of the Afghan people for freedom and their desire to put an end to the monarchical and feudal regime. The violent and brutal occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union was preceded by an entire complex of events, in the course of which the Soviet social imperialists decapitated, one after aother, a number of people that they themselves had placed in power in an effort to find the most adaptable and the most obedient to Moscow. It is difficult to say that no more surprises will take place.

The occupation of Afghanistan constitutes a crime against an entire people and against mankind. It is a challenge issued by the Soviet social imperialists to all the freedom and peace-loving peoples, as well as a threatening warning to other sovereign countries. The occupation of Afghanistan is a typical example showing how intensive conspiratorial activity prepares the way for open occupation of a country and how that occupation is then accompanied by a tide of cynical demagogy and threats to compel the people of the attacked country and of other countries to accept a fait accompli.

The Albanian delegate went on to say that the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and the occupation of that country is a direct result of the incessant efforts of the social imperialist Soviet Union to achieve its expansionistic and hegemonistic policy and its strategic plans, which include a number of aggressive economic, political, ideological and military actions. To achieve its aims, Soviet social imperialism, among other things, constantly buys and corrupts ruling cliques, political groups and individuals in various countries; hatches plots and coups to bring pro-Soviet regimes to power and incites quarrels between countries in various areas of the world in order to create instability and carry out military intervention. All these broad and varied aggressive and subversive activities and all the hegemonistic and neocolonialist actions are camouflaged by the Soviet social imperialists with the mask of aid and support for revolutionary forces or national liberation movements, for developing countries and so forth.

In his book "Imperialism and the Revolution," Comrade Enver Hoxha, the leader of the Albanian people, said:

"The strategy of the Soviet social imperialists has nothing in common with socialism and Leninism, as they pretend. It is the strategy of a plundering imperialist power seeking to extend its hegemony and domination in all continents and countries.

"The hegemonistic and neocolonialist policy pursued by the revisionist Soviet Union clashes--and it cannot be otherwise--with the policy pursued by the United States and that recently begun by China, too. It is a clash of interests between imperialists in their struggle to redivide the world. It is precisely those interests and that struggle which set the superpowers against each other and induce each one of them to use all available forces and means to weaken its rival or rivals until the clash has reached such a degree of exacerbation that it transforms it into armed clashes."

The current events in Afghanistan and the tension and dangers created and threatening other countries in the area are a direct result of the dangerous intrigues and conspiracies hatched by the imperialist superpowers, a direct result of the U.S.-Soviet rivalry and of the gunboat policy practiced by the United States and the Soviet Union at the expense of the independence, freedom and national rights of peoples and sovereign countries.

The events in Afghanistan and the blackmail, blockade and the preparations made by U.S. imperialism for open aggression against Iran are linked together closely. Following the heavy defeat suffered in Iran as a result of the overthrow of the shah and the growing anti-imperialist feelings and movement in that country, the United States has made tremendous efforts to regain some of the lost positions and to secure strong points in other countries. Soviet social imperialism chose the right moment, too, to implement its plans of advancing toward the oilfields in the Gulf area. The major objective of the Soviet military aggression is to transform Afghanistan into a vassal, to transform it into a permanent springboard in the service of further aggressive Soviet plans against the countries of that area in order to realize the old dream of czarist Russia of access to the warm waters of the Indian Ocean.

However, the two imperialist superpowers also have common interests in the area. Both of them intend to suppress the revolutionary movements of the peoples and to prevent them from embarking on the road of their independent and democratic national development.

In the context of their global strategy to establish their domination and hegemony in the world, the United States and the Soviet Union seek to coordinate their efforts, side by side with their constant challenge of each other and regardless of the mutual accusations intended to deceive public opinion. The Soviet Union occupied Afghanistan at a time when the pressure and blockade of U.S. imperialism against Iran was assuming growing dimensions. The Soviet aggression in Afghanistan is simultaneously a blow against the Iranian revolution, which now finds itself figuratively in a crossfire of the imperialist superpowers.

It has now become a normal phenomenon, in the practice of the two superpowers, to act by means of secret agreements, to divide zones of influence and then to proceed further in their rivalry for expansion and hegemony. It is well known that they carried out numerous negotiations to the detriment of the struggle of the peoples of Indochina when the latter were fighting U.S. aggression. It is well known that they have carried out and are carrying out negotiations to the detriment of the struggle of the Arab peoples against imperialist-Zionist aggression. Those negotiations have been carried out openly or behind the scenes, simultaneously with the U.S.-Soviet rivalry for the Middle East. It is the same practice carried out regarding the Afghan and Iranian peoples, and generally in the area of the Persian Gulf.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has exacerbated the interimperialist contradictions in that area. The American imperialists and the Chinese social imperialists are hypocritically trying to pose as defenders of Afghanistan. They are shedding crocodile tears for Afghanistan's destiny and thus hoping to take advantage of this and achieve their hegemonic ambitions in the Middle East, Africa and other regions. The United States and China are intensifying their efforts to strengthen their alliance, especially in the military field. That alliance is not meant to defend the peoples from the danger of Soviet social imperialism. On the contrary, the intensive activity that all the imperialist superpowers are waging at this time makes the world situation even more explosive and tense and increases the danger of new wars and aggressions.

The peoples draw the right conclusions from the development of events and thus increase their vigilance toward the aggressive and hegemonic policy of the United States, the Soviet Union and China.

Further, the Albanian representative said that it has now become even more indispensable to understand that anyone who relies on the imperialist powers is facing the danger of conspiracies and aggression. It has become more indispensable than ever before for the democratic and progressive peoples and countries to increase their vigilance and multiply their efforts to oppose the aggressive activities and machinations of the imperialist powers--the United States, Soviet Union and China--and reactionary forces which want to push mankind toward a world conflagration.

In conclusion, Abdi Baleta said that the Albanian people and their government resolutely condemn the aggression of the Soviet Union against Afghanistan. The Albanian people are profoundly confident that the valiant Afghan people, who love their freedom and independence, will, with weapons in hand, fight to drive the occupiers away from their hearths.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO HAILS BREZHNEV PRAVDA INTERVIEW

AU180932 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Voice of Justice"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's answers to the PRAVDA correspondent provide mankind with the most explicit and most authoritative analysis of the international situation on the threshold of the eighties. Brezhnev's interview represents the most thorough and most responsible evaluation of current events, as well as of the forces and trends that are confronting each other on the international scene.

With his characteristic, profound Leninist principlemindedness, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium accurately describes the essence and forms of the contemporary universal process of reorganizing international relations on the basis of justice. Brezhnev reveals, at the same time, the historical role of real socialism as a decisive factor of the peoples' progressive development.

L.I. Brezhnev points out, justifiably and convincingly, the fact that the consistent, creative application of the CPSU's trends toward peace, detente and disarmament, the implementation of the peace program adopted by the CPSU at its 24th and 25th congresses, made it possible to achieve considerable, positive results and to break through the vicious circle of two world wars which succeeded each other within a short historical period.

It is with exceptional attention and unanimous agreement and approval that, along with all the peace-loving people of the world, our people and the Bulgarian communists welcome the assessments on the contemporary state of affairs in international relations as expressed by L.I. Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. L.I. Brezhnev's Leninist point of view thoroughly analyzes the multifaceted complex of universal mutual relations and explains the goals and tasks of the Soviet Union, the leading force of peace and socialism on our planet. Brezhnev unmasks the manipulations of the imperialist forces, particularly those of certain U.S. circles that are fanning militarist hysteria and persist in their attempts to interfere in the peoples' domestic affairs, circles setting out on a course toward the intensification of the danger of war.

Like a powerful beacon of truth and justice, L.I. Brezhnev's facts and arguments disperse the slanders of imperialist propaganda and denounce the distortion of the role played by the Soviet Union in the events of Afghanistan. Brezhnev's facts and arguments tell the truth about the aggressive actions and intentions of the imperialist foreign intervention against freedom-loving peoples.

"In our country words coincide with deeds," L.I. Brezhnev stated, and this statement is a key to the understanding of the consistent foreign policy conducted by the Soviet Union, a foreign policy thoroughly permeated by selfless internationalism and strict observance of the international norms of interstate relations and of the UN principles. This policy coincides with the objective, law-governed process of history, is in accordance with the peoples' vital interests and is resolutely supported by the entire socialist community and by the peace-loving and freedom-loving forces throughout the world. This is the reason why the optimism with which the Soviet people, as well as their friends and allies, look at the future--an optimism shared by the overwhelming majority of mankind--is justified.

Prerequisites exist for the policy of detente remaining as the leading trend in inter-state relations throughout the eighties, as well. In order to achieve this goal, however, it is necessary to mobilize all material and intellectual resources of the forces of peace and socialism and of all people of good will living on our earth. Therefore, mankind must struggle with renewed energy and firm resolve also throughout the new decade in following the example of the Soviet Union and of the CPSU, the vanguard of our epoch.

POGLED VIEWS U.S. 'PRESSURE' PLANS AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

AU141917 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 14 Jan 80 AU

["Justice Vs Adventurism"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 14 (BTA)--The efforts of USA and some of their proteges to catch on Afghanistan in their (?anti-) Soviet pact combination are commented on by Mr Boris Chakurov in the POGLED weekly.

The author dwells on the armed pressure plans against Afghanistan and the preparations for a counter-revolutionary holocaust by the hegemonist and chauvinistic circles in the USA. "And when the legal internationalist Soviet help enabled the Afghan people to frustrate the sinister menace and the presumptuous subversive plans, the vexation and disappointment of their authors went beyond the limits of common sense and got unleashed in a concerted plot against international detente and the business contacts--the economic basis of peaceful coexistence", stresses the news analyst.

Mr Chakurov notes further that the adventurist calls and pressure exercised by Washington to impose sanctions on the USSR did not meet the support expected by the USA in the sober-thinking circles of the West. He underlines in conclusion that the world movement for solidarity with the Afghan revolution proves once again that the peoples fighting for social progress are not alone against the blood-stained plots of reaction, that the efforts to reverse the world to the years of "cold war" may delay but will not stop detente.

DPRK MINISTER OF HEALTH ARRIVES FOR T S

AU171209 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU

[Text] A delegation of the DPRK Ministry of Public Health led by Prof Pak Myong-pin, minister of public health, has arrived in Bulgaria. The delegation is expected to sign an intergovernmental long-term agreement on cooperation in protection of health.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was welcomed by officials from the Ministry of Public Health. DPRK Ambassador to Bulgaria Pak Hyon-po was also present.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV TO VISIT USSR LATER IN JANUARY

AU171415 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Jan 17 (BTA)--Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will visit the Soviet Union in the second half of January, 1980.

MLADENOV, QADDUMI TOASTS AT SOFIA DINNER REPORTED

AU151340 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Excerpt] Yesterday Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, gave an official dinner in the Lozenets residence in honor of Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] Executive Committee.

The following persons were present: Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; deputy ministers, deputy heads of sections of the BCP Central Committee; heads of sociopolitical and mass organizations; Awni Nasir, head of the PLO permanent representation in Sofia; and members of the Palestinian delegation.

During the dinner, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Comrades Petur Mladenov and Faruq Qaddumi proposed toasts.

Comrade Petur Mladenov pointed out as follows in his toast: We are following with concern the events in the Middle East, where the political and military confrontation, which intensified particularly after the signing of the separatist Israeli-Egyptian agreement, is creating a serious threat to peace and security throughout the world. Under the cover of this treaty the imperialist forces are trying to expand their military presence in that area and to create a new military-political alliance, aimed against the progressive development of the Arab, African and Asian national liberation movement.

Petur Maldenov further stressed that the United States is concentrating large military units in the Persian Gulf, in the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. The United States does not conceal its intentions of intervening militarily in order to stop the revolutionary upsurge of the peoples in Iran and Afghanistan and to perpetuate the exploitation of the countries' natural resources in that area.

The military aid which the USSR is rendering Afghanistan at the request of that country's government has foiled the plans of imperialism, aimed against the April revolution, against the independence and territorial integrity of Afghanistan, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs pointed out.

Dwelling on the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations about the so-called "administrative autonomy" for the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, carried out behind the backs of the Palestinian people and their only legitimate representative--the PLO--Comrade Petur Mladenov noted the necessity for the progressive Arab forces and regimes to act in a united anti-imperialist front. He added that it is necessary to strengthen unity among the Arab peoples and their natural allies--the countries belonging to the socialist community and the Soviet Union.

The minister of foreign affairs pointed out that the lasting solution of the Palestinian problem can be achieved only along the path of the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and only through implementing the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own, independent state, by guaranteeing the security and independent existence of all countries in that area.

Comrade Petur Mladenov gave assurance that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to render active support to the just struggle of the heroic people of Palestine.

In his toast Comrade Faruq Qaddumi pointed out that the links between the Palestinian and the Bulgarian peoples are of long standing, and that they are based on common principles, on a common struggle against a common enemy--worldwide reaction and imperialism. We have always highly appreciated this stand of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Faruq Qaddumi stated.

The Middle East has been an object of the conspiracies of world-wide imperialism and Zionism for over 30 years, he continued. Throughout these years the Palestinian people have waged a constant struggle against the Israeli occupation of their motherland. The signing of the Camp David agreements was directed against the international efforts to establish peace and justice in that area. The plans on the so-called autonomy of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip are a conspiracy against the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine and these people stood up unanimously in the struggle against the Camp David agreements. The people of Palestine succeeded, to a great extent, in foiling the intentions of the imperialists and Zionists. The people of Palestine were not alone in this struggle. They were given full support by friendly Bulgaria and by the other socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union. This support inspires us with hope that this long and difficult struggle will soon be concluded with the victory of the Palestinian people.

Qaddumi stressed that the revolutions in Iran and Afghanistan have inflicted a heavy blow on imperialism. They represent a new stage in the development of the situation in that area of the world. Iran has ceased to be a fortress of imperialism. The revolution expelled the shah, who was pro-American, and marked the beginning of a new development of this state. The people of Afghanistan have risen to struggle against the reaction, for their country's independence. The Soviet Union rendered them selfless assistance in their struggle. American imperialism could not resign itself to this defeat. It tried to continue to exploit the natural resources of this country. The United States is trying to establish military bases in the Persian Gulf area, as well as in the entire Middle East. The United States continues to conspire against the independence of Cyprus. The Palestinian people, the Arab peoples and the other peoples continue to struggle against this presence of U.S. imperialism which threatens peace, not only in the Middle East area, but also throughout the world, Qaddumi declared.

TALKS WITH SPANISH CP LEADER CHARACTERIZED BY 'FRANKNESS'

LD161547 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 11 Jan 80 p 24 LD

[Unattributed report: "Spanish and Bulgarian Communists for Detente"]

[Text] Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Secretary General Santiago Carrillo visited the Bulgarian People's Republic 4 through 10 January this year at the invitation of First Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Todor Zhivkov. He was accompanied by PCE Executive Committee member and Central Committee Secretary Jaime Ballesteros.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov had talks with Comrade Santiago Carrillo, during which there was an exchange of information on the tasks currently being tackled by both parties. Some of the most topical issues of the international situation and of the international communist and workers movement were discussed.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov reported on Bulgaria's achievements in building a developed socialist society and in improving socialist democracy in the various spheres of life, such as its foreign policy of peace in the Balkans, Europe and the world. [paragraph continues]

The first secretary of the BCP Central Committee reasserted the BCP's internationalist solidarity with the communists' and workers' struggle in Spain for democracy and social progress, which is very important for strengthening progressive and democratic forces throughout the world.

Comrade Santiago Carrillo reported on the struggle of the PCE, the working class and other political and social forces in Spain to strengthen democracy, for peace and for progress. He praised the BCP's and the Bulgarian people's achievements in socialist building, which strengthen Bulgaria's prestige and influence and constitute a real contribution to the anti-imperialist forces' struggle to develop the people's liberation process and social progress.

Both leaders stated their great concern at the growth in nuclear armaments and reiterated their support of international detente, nuclear arms reduction and total and general disarmament.

Both leaders confirmed the BCP's and PCE's willingness to continue expanding and intensifying their relations and to facilitate the development of friendly ties between Bulgaria and Spain.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of frankness, mutual respect and internationalist solidarity.

The talks were attended by BCP Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev and PCE Executive Committee member and Central Committee Secretary Jaime Ballesteros.

During his stay in Bulgaria, PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo placed a floral tribute at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum, in homage to that great figure of the Bulgarian people and the international communist movement. He also visited the Georgi Dimitrov national museum.

Comrade Santiago Carrillo visited the city of Plovdiv, where he had a meeting with the BCP okrug committee. He had the opportunity to familiarize himself with the okrug's socioeconomic development on a visit to the Georgi Dimitrov scientific production complex in the village of Purvenets. The guest placed a floral tribute at the pantheon monument in Plovdiv.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEWLY APPOINTED TURKISH AMBASSADOR

AU171930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU

[Text] On 17 January Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, received Yildirim Keskin, the newly appointed Turkish ambassador, who presented his credentials.

On behalf of Fahri Koruturk, the Turkish president, the ambassador conveyed to Comrade Todor Zhivkov sincere wishes for the Bulgarian people's prosperity. As a former adviser at the Turkish Embassy in Sofia, Yildirim Keskin noted the significant progress achieved in the two countries' relations in recent years. Greeting the State Council chairman, the ambassador stressed Comrade Todor Zhivkov's great personal contribution to developing the relations of friendship and good neighborliness between Turkey and Bulgaria.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov thanked the Turkish president for his wishes to the Bulgarian people. He stressed that our country is conducting an active policy of understanding, peace and beneficial cooperation with all countries throughout the world.

The relations with the neighboring countries have always occupied and occupy an especially important place in Bulgaria's foreign policy. We are guided by the understanding that the good neighborly relations between Bulgaria and Turkey are of vital importance for peace and stability on the Balkans and Europe.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov noted that in recent years the relations between Bulgaria and Turkey have been developing according to an ascending line, something that corresponds with the two neighboring countries' fundamental interests.

SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BENIN

AU111403 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 11 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, January 11 (BTA)--The plan for scientific and cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and Benin, signed here today, covers a period of two years and expresses the common wish for closer contacts and for the promotion of cooperation. The delegation of Benin is headed by Mr Francois Kouyami, minister of national culture, youth and sports.

The plan, based on the cultural agreement between the two countries, provides for a deepening of ties in science and education, culture and art, health care and sport. Benin students are to receive their higher education in Bulgaria while Bulgarian specialists--archaeologists, restorers of works of art and museum experts--will share their experience in the People's Republic of Benin. Two photo exhibitions will be arranged there, one of which will makr the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. Benin will dedicate cultural events to this jubilee. Bulgaria will receive an exhibition of Benin folk art. The "Cyril and Methodius" national library and the Benin national library will exchange information about the development of the educational systems, as well as TV and radio programmes, gramophone records and tapes. Music exchange and links between writers and journalists of the two countries will be activated.

An agreement for sports cooperation between the Central Council of the Bulgarian Union for Physical Education and Sports and the Ministry of National Culture, Youth and Sports of the People's Republic of Benin was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here today.

The agreement provides for keeping the two sides informed on questions of the structure and tasks of physical education and sport in the two countries, the training for participation in the Moscow Olympic games, sports medicine, etc. The two countries will exchange sports delegations, experts, coaches, sports groups, etc.

The agreement was signed by Mr Trendafil Martinski, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Union for Physical Education and Sports, and Mr Francois Kouyami.

STATE COUNCIL AWARDS GEORGI DIMITROV ORDER TO BOKOV

AU171217 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree awarding the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Georgi Filipov Bokov for his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capialism, as well as for his contribution to the construction of socialism, on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

U.S. THREATENS MILITARY ACTION AGAINST IRAN

LD172228 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Frantisek Prachar commentary]

[Text] The American-Iranian crisis has reached a qualitatively new stage. After the U.S. failure in the Security Council to push through economic sanctions, the Carter government has decided in favor of military threats against Iran. As is borne out by the extremely arrogant, and to put it bluntly, vulgar and false statements by the highest American representatives, this policy is to continue.

The most recent, graphic example of these steps taken by the United States was the interview given by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's adviser, to the American WALL STREET JOURNAL. In the interview, this eminent figure in the U.S. Government virtually turned upside down all developments in the Near East. Brzezinski stated that no U.S. threat to Iran exists. Such threats are, allegedly, merely the Kremlin's fabrications, and if something is perhaps interpreted in this way then it is only because the United States--who has never denied it--has a vital interest in that region and is ready to defend these interests with its military power.

Let me ask a question. What is defined in Washington as vital interests? Is there a right to defend them, or rather to fight for them, by military force? The answer is clear: Of course not. Never. If the answer were "yes" we could reach such an absurd situation whereby Paraguay, if it had some interests in Australia could also defend and fight for them with the aid of bayonets. The very substance of the American policy, which follows this line, is not only inhuman but even monstrous and antipopular. It is symptomatic that this policy is advocated by Brzezinski, who belongs to the vanguard of U.S. jingoists.

Brzezinski went even further with his lies. He stated that his country was ready to cooperate with any Iranian government. At the same time, virtually in the same breath, he was defending the need for economic sanctions against Iran. Allegedly they were designed only to make the Iranians understand how harmful to them an anti-American policy is. It is obvious that there are certain differences in the pressure. [word indistinct] of the Carter Government on Iran. According to Brzezinski's ideas, the duplicated lines are to be dovetailed and complemented. For this reason, U.S. naval craft are concentrated in the Persian Gulf. For this reason, the United States has intensified its destructive attempts inside Iran as reflected in fomenting religious discontent in the country. For this reason, the Pentagon is feverishly looking for new military bases in the Near East.

But, as the saying goes, the United States is trying to make something out of nothing. For example, it invents Soviet military units on the Iranian border and immediately calls the Soviet Union an aggressor, and then--and I emphasize that it is its own disinformation--the United States bases its foreign policy on it. Not only that, but irrespective of the falseness of its own statement, the United States is beginning to take steps based on undoubtedly fabricated arguments. The fact that Zbigniew Brzezinski is involved in these moves is not important according to American officials. [passage indistinct]. However, it is a fact that even (?the most outrageous) lying by Zbigniew Brzezinski, or threats of war in Iran will not change the existing situation, either in Iran or in the entire Near East region.

WEST ATTEMPTS TO DISRUPT USSR-SFRY RELATIONS

LD171806 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In the past, certain Atlantic circles have made several attempts to disrupt Soviet-Yugoslav relations but they have never succeeded. However, the attempt has been repeated again and over the past few days. The British newspaper, the DAILY TELEGRAPH, said that NATO must prepare contingency plans for intervention should Yugoslavia be threatened by the Soviet Union.

It is not surprising that the West came up with this evident provocation at this very moment. The Yugoslav president is ill. Certain NATO circles are now speculating what would happen if the Yugoslav president left public life on health grounds. It is rumored from diplomatic circles in London that the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, is greatly concerned about this. She is quoted to have said that the West must do everything to use a possible change in the Yugoslav leadership to link that country with the Western European states. Naturally, such things cannot be uttered openly, and that applies both to Mrs Thatcher and the other propaganda strategists from NATO and that was why they decided to apply the old well-known tactics: Beginning to speak loudly about an alleged Soviet and military threat to Yugoslavia. They believe that their campaign may succeed. They speculate that it will fit in with another anti-Soviet campaign by which they are trying to poison the atmosphere and the minds of honest people: the anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the Soviet Union's legal aid to Afghanistan.

That this is no accidental provocative speculation on the part of several journalists is shown by the fact that even NATO's general secretary, Josef Luns, in the Vienna weekly magazine [word indistinct] mentioned the alleged Soviet threat to Yugoslavia. That cold warrior also said that even neutral Austria is of great importance for NATO because of its geographical position. Luns said that the military potential in that country should be strong enough to manage to put up resistance for at least a few days, and he said that Austria, if it is strong enough, might possibly avoid being drawn into a new world war.

It is not necessary to point out that this contention is of course hypocrisy. In reality it reveals quite a lot. It shows certain NATO circles' efforts to link neutral Austria militarily with the NATO alliance. And the background of the anti-Soviet campaign concerning Yugoslavia? In this case the Atlantic circles are at the very least interested in breaking Soviet-Yugoslav relations and in being able to interfere in that country's internal affairs. Therefore, the Soviet news agency TASS emphasized rightly that contentions about a so-called Soviet threat to Yugosalvia's independence are gross provocative lies.

The provocative anti-Soviet campaign launched by certain Western circles reveals the real intentions of those forces who decided on a frontal attack on relaxation and on besmirching the Soviet Union which is a consistent supporter of the struggle for world peace.

U.S. TRIED TO 'DESTABILIZE' AFGHANISTAN

LD172226 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Jiri Trubac commentary]

[Text] The magazine COUNTERSPY published in Washington wrote at the end of last year before the events in Afghanistan: It would be illusory to imagine that the United States would adhere to the principle of hands off Afghanistan. The CIA is directly involved in the training of rebels in its Pakistani camps and maintains contacts with those on Afghan soil.

As can be seen, the United States is continuing with a hypocritical policy with regard to countries which have refused to march the way they dictate. Once again we see a repetition of Cuba, Angola, Ethiopia and many other countries whose regimes have not been or are not to the liking of the United States. Again, the American administration spares no funds and is very broadminded in repeating its traditional policy of pushing opponents of a lawful government into military training centers, which Washington, however, modestly refers to as refugee camps. In these camps the so-called rebels get tough military training and are sent from them to go out and murder the peaceful Afghan populace.

The imperialist forces have never made any secret of the fact that they will never reconcile themselves to the revolution in Afghanistan. Immediately after the April 1978 revolution they made their play here, banking on the wide gamut of counterrevolutionary forces. They embarked on an extensive misuse of deep religious feelings and blind devotion to tribal chiefs, and thousands of manipulated Afghans were sent over to Pakistan to be made over into rebels.

What of it that the overwhelming majority of these people are mere puppets in the hands of their masters? The United States is concerned with just one thing: The destabilization of the situation in Afghanistan. Just as in the other cases when bloody dictators lose control or flee in ignominy, Washington starts shouting that the rule of law has been violated, that a lawful government has been overthrown and that the whole thing is Moscow's fault. Once again, aggressive hysteria is whipped up and again the rusty weapons of intimidation and blackmail are put to use.

All this, however, has one objective: To cloak shameless and blatant interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The unconcealed pleasure shown before at terrorist, subversive actions has now changed to make these a just struggle for the interests of the Afghan people. But what has this subversion to do with freedom, when the killing has gone so far that children who attended schools set up by the Afghan Democratic Government have had their hands lopped off by bandits?

The FINANCIAL TIMES writes that the West and Pakistan have never needed each other as much as they do now. President Ziaul Haq has been criticized in the West for executing ex-Premier Bhutto and his dangerous attempts to produce a nuclear bomb. Today, however, all is forgotten. Pakistan needs financial aid, and the Americans are ready to provide it, but in return Pakistan must--in the interest of the United States--be turned into a big military camp and a launching point for subversive operations against Afghanistan.

REACTION TO BREZHNEV'S INTERVIEW ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

Value, Meaning of Detente

AU162235 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Consistent Love for Peace"]

[Text] There is no doubt that millions of people throughout the world waited in suspense for the answer from Moscow. Millions of people in the East and in the West wondered how the Soviet Union would react to the series of measures initiated by President Carter. President Carter has blatantly put his hand down on everything that has been achieved--bilaterally and reciprocally--through years of assiduous and patient work in developing Soviet-American relations.

As the saying goes, the scythe hit a rock. Two diametrically different approaches have met and the world now has the opportunity to compare. The standpoint contained in Leonid Brezhnev's interview for the Moscow PRAVDA not only gives a clear and unambiguous answer to pressing questions but also provides an impetus for confronting the political lines of the two most powerful states of the present world, the representatives of two different socioeconomic systems.

Politics is always coupled with concrete deeds. It is borne and carried out by concrete people. Carter's policy is reminiscent in many respects of an attempt at some sort of a "blitzkrieg" in the political and diplomatic sphere. It is guided markedly by time-serving considerations and driven by the vision of an immediate success. Carter's policy loses sight of the real state of affairs.

Washington's pragmatic approach has met with the consistent and principled political line of Moscow, which has never denied that it attributes key significance to the development of Soviet-American relations but has never--neither in the past or now--assumed the role of the petitioner. That is one thing. The second is that the Soviet Union will not let itself be blackmailed or discouraged from further endeavor for the consolidation of peace and security and it does not by any means intend to make the principles of international relations the subject of political haggling.

Leonid Brezhnev's interview for PRAVDA addresses the crux of the matter--it makes a telling analysis of President Carter's adventurous political course, which has become apparent since the Washington session of the NATO Council in May 1978. The approval of the automatic growth of NATO budgets represented the financial preparation for imposing American arms systems on the NATO allies. The intention to carry the center of gravity and, above all, the risk of a nucle r conflict to the European Continent has become increasingly obvious. That was unambiguously confirmed by the decision to deply new medium-range nuclear missiles in some West European countries. As is well-known, the Soviet Union exerted the utmost efforts to forestall that dangerous decision. Not only the broad public but even political figures of many West European countries grasped the justified and constructive nature of the Soviet proposals and wanted to respond to them positively. Washington literally silenced those voices, and in doing so it did not tread softly.

It has turned out that the effect of the "resolute" course in NATO encouraged Washington's top representatives. The freshly imposed discipline and pact solidarity seems to Carter a sufficient political cloak for covering his own actions. The events in Afghanistan came as a welcome pretext for "teaching the Soviet Union a lesson."

What does it matter that the logic of things is turned upside down. The United States actually reproaches the Soviet Union for its compliance with its treaty commitment to extend all, that also means military, assistance to a country with which it concluded the respective agreement in 1978. Faithfulness to detente--or, to be more exact, the "indivisibility of detente"--means, in the American interpretation, that the Soviet Union should stand by silently as external and domestic enemies stifle a revolution in a neighboring country. And not only that, the Soviet Union should even maintain the existing status quo in the social development of the world, that means tone down the national liberation and revolutionary processes on our planet. Ultimately they demand nothing less than that the Soviet Union should--in return for good relations or grain or computers from the United States--consciously resist the objectively valid laws of social development, laws that form the substance of Marxism-Leninism.

The United States, which is situated thousands of kilometers from Afghanistan, feels threatened by the development in that country. The Soviet Union, however, which is Afghanistan's immediate neighbor, should have--as it seems--subdued the feeling of a real threat, let the revolution be drowned in blood and permitted the imperialists--in cooperation with Beijing--to turn that country into a platform against the land of the soviets. Who else, if not the Soviet Union, has eminent interest in the true stability of conditions on its southern borders? A view of the history of Soviet-Afghan relations demonstrates how the representatives of the USSR, starting with V. I. Lenin, have respected the interests of its neighbor Afghanistan and have sensitively developed mutual relations. The Soviet Union has not seized a square inch of Afghan soil; it does not exploit its natural wealth. Can any of the neighbors of the United States assess Washington's actions in the same way?

Washington's attempts to play the role of a self-appointed arbiter or at claiming the arbitrary right to "reward" or "punish" are strikingly reflected in specific political steps. "But this is already a basic question," L. Brezhnev stressed. "By its actions, the U.S. Government is in fact breaking up the generally recognized international legal system of relations among states." By his measures, President Carter has evoked justified doubts about U.S. reliability as a partner. The leadership of a state that is capable of violating its international commitments at any time and of trampling underfoot the agreements and treaties it had signed is acting as a destabilizing factor. The impact of that course is all the more emphatic since it involves the "leadership of a great and influential power, from which the peoples could rightly expect a balanced and responsible policy," L. Brezhnev declared.

One is reminded of what is tantamount to a definition of statesmanlike wisdom, which L.I. Brezhnev voiced in one of his speeches: "Statesmanlike wisdom does not lie in 'quick reaction' using a machinegun and rifle; the main thing is that one must react correctly while bearing in mind the present objective realities and that one must look for peaceful solutions to problems."

Thus it is not the lightning reflex of a gunman that is needed, but sobriety and prudence; not precipitate decisions, but a correct assessment of both the present situation and of tomorrow's consequences. Because, in fact, history favors "blitzkriegs" neither from the military, nor the political viewpoint. That is twice as valid if the edge of an attack is aimed at the Soviet Union. A blockade is no novelty for Soviet politicians and the Soviet people. The millions of Americans who had seen the series "Unknown War"--The Great Patriotic War--on their television screens could convince themselves from authentic documents of the enormous endurance the Soviet people have, and of all that they are capable of overcoming in the face of a threat. And, contrary to the past, today the Soviet people are no longer forced to tighten their belts--the halted American grain deliveries will influence neither the size, nor the quality of Russian bread. It seems that the top American authorities have a distorted idea of the Soviet economic potential--or, at least, that they are presenting such a picture to the public. [paragraph continues]

Both variants are possible, and both are false. As is known, the Soviet Union did not get the grain as a present; the business transaction was advantageous to American farmers. The loss of the market is sharp, and those affected are showing it.

The economic damages perpetrated by the Carter administration can be calculated rather precisely, but the political damages can be assessed only with difficulty. The Soviet Union cannot, and will not, inactively look on while the United States tries not only to poison Soviet-American relations, but also to aggravate relations between the Soviet Union and West European states. L.I. Brezhnev has emphatically pointed out that "The United States is trying to undermine the spirit and substance of the Final Act of Helsinki, which has become the recognized landmark in consolidating security and developing peaceful cooperation in Europe. Moreover, by its steps to aggravate the international atmosphere, Washington wants to bring the European states, and above all its own allies, into submission."

The dangerous and, in the true sense of the word, undermining nature of the steps must not be underrated. The peoples of European countries have already experienced the beneficial influence of detente on the political, economic and social climate on this continent and they realize the inevitability and justification of the trend. The critical voices addressed to Washington confirm that Western Europe has realistic political forces which are not willing to sacrifice the fruit of detente to hegemonistic U.S. aspirations.

Today, as in the past, the Soviet Union orients itself toward realistic circles in Western countries, including the United States; circles understanding that detente is not a one-way street and that it is needed both by Western states and socialist countries. The gamut of opportunities for achieving a great deal which is constructive for peace in Europe, even in the present situation, is broad. Leonid Brezhnev has pointed out the lastingly topical proposal of the Warsaw Pact states to convene a conference on military detente and also to utilize the approaching Madrid meeting of the signatories of the Final Act. Through its top representative, the Soviet Union has once again confirmed that it is in favor of further negotiations to halt feverish armament. L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "Repeat: We are in favor of negotiations, but negotiations that are honorable, based on equal rights and adhering to the principle of equal security."

That is a responsible position and an authoritative reply. It is backed by the weight and potential of a country standing at the head of the fight waged by peace-loving mankind for excluding war from peoples' life. It is backed by the personality of a statesman who is devoting an untiring effort to realizing the CPSU's foreign policy program, which combines consistent love for peace with firm aversion to aggression.

Present International Situation Assessed

AU171414 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Urgent Appeal"]

[Text] In the past few days there was not a single newspaper, or radio or television station in the world that did not take note of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's replies to PRAVDA on current pressing international matters. It was the first speech by the top representative of the Soviet country in a period when grave new aspects and serious complications have cropped up in international life and when the international situation in the world has obviously become more complicated.

His were worthy words of a prudent, judicious communist politician who had devoted his whole life to the untiring fight for peace; a man who had come to know from his own experience what horrors and sufferings a war means. [paragraph continues]

His was the voice of peace and simultaneously a resolute reply to those imperialist circles which believe that it is possible to negotiate with the Soviet Union from a position of force.

This is also the way the world has understood Comrade Brezhnev's words: It has understood that the Soviet Union, and together with it the other socialist countries and hundreds of millions of people of good will, will continue taking the path of peace despite all obstacles and difficulties. It has realized again that the same abyss that exists between socialism and capitalism also exists between their representatives.

The world can compare Carter's irresponsible, hysterical steps and his taking risks with the values concerning all mankind with Comrade Brezhnev's principled, wise and prudent attitude.

That is why the Soviet Union's positions are finding broad response and unconditional support in fraternal countries. But even in states with different social systems, politicians understanding the realities of the times had to acknowledge that Brezhnev's words were spoken after deep forethought and stimulated a further dialog, simultaneously seriously warning against further steps that would aggravate international tension.

Carter, who had subordinated himself to the policy of the military industrial complex, had hoped to win unambiguous agreement to his discriminatory measures which poison the international atmosphere, both in the United States and also in the other countries of the capitalist world. Realistic reservations resounded, however, from among the ranks of U.S. partners in Western Europe. In the United States itself the number of people is increasing who realize that the steps taken by Carter's government would not only fail to achieve the planned intentions, but would also cost the American people a great deal. The embargo on grain deliveries will harm not only American farmers, but also dock workers and automobile and railroad workers. Even today the policy of aggression is costing the American people more than $160 billion annually in direct military expenditures alone and now this state of affairs will become even worse. Carter's imprudent measures will merely multiply the difficulties in the American economy, with all the social consequences following from it. If the White House believed that it would bring the Soviet Union to its knees economically, it erred considerably.

For more than 60 years the Soviet Union has been fighting for peace. For the same period the endeavor to encircle and destroy the USSR has been the pillar of American foreign policy. Only for a single, brief period, and in a situation in which the United States had been placed by the iron logic of history--namely during World War Two--has the United States stood elsewhere than on the side of reaction, while the Soviet Union strove systematically to enable the peoples to live in peace, unworried about the future.

After the end of World War II the United States used its military units more than 70 times for aggression abroad and for advancing its global imperialist interests. It has thus violated, grossly and flagrantly, the sovereignty and independence of dozens of states. If the U.S. anticommunist centers are now fanning an anti-Soviet campaign of enormous dimensions over Soviet assistance to Afghanistan, it is yet further proof of Washington's two-faced policy.

The United States is accusing the Soviet Union of dispatching a limited troop contingent to protect the threatened Afghan revolution. By that it wants to camouflage the fact that it now has over half-a-million soldiers abroad and is armed with thousands of nuclear weapons and other destructive military technology. It wants to erase from people's minds the fact that the American military presence in the Middle East and the Pacific is growing with dangerous speed and to divert attention from the fact that, apart from the 21 U.S. warships now concentrated near Iranian shores and apart from the other vessels which will soon join that fleet, there are now thousands of U.S. Marines in that area. Put simply, it wants to divert attention from the fact that it is preparing aggression there.

Comrade Brezhnev's replies to PRAVDA are a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the current complicated international situation. They do not conceal the difficulties and obstacles, and they simultaneously show the perspectives. They show that the seventies will go down in mankind's history as the years of detente and they warn that now, on the threshold of the eighties, the imperialist circles want to turn the pages of history back to cold war and confrontation. His answers also show who is to blame for that alarming development--the ruling U.S. circles. Those circles are counting on being able to renew their former military supremacy by stirring up the armament race and they are counting on feverish armament as a means to help them solve the chronic and increasingly graver diseases of capitalist economy.

But they should realize that armament will solve none of their problems. After the measures taken by Carter's government, unemployment will not decrease. Inflation, which is extremely high today, will go even higher. The shaken U.S. foreign policy position will not be improved by even the most diligent saber-rattling.

Today the White House also holds hands with Beijing, which wants to draw closer to the enormous U.S. and NATO weapons arsenals, including their nuclear weapons. But Washington should recall from history that he who provides does not in the least have any control over the directions in which the weapons will be aimed, and that a ride on a tiger is a most risky affair.

In the last few days, U.S. imperialist circles have twice attempted to abuse the UN for their global political interests: Once in connection with the events in Afghanistan, and the second time in connection with the situation in Iran. On both occasions the United States was not as concerned with the interests of peace or international cooperation as with selfish imperialist class interests. Later, after the U.S. plans for discussion of the so-called Afghan question in the Security Council had failed, the United States tried to abuse the General Assembly to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

That was not the only such instance. In the Security Council the United States has also attempted to push through economic sanctions against Iran. The acceptance of the American demand would have been a step that would have even more complicated the entire intricate and explosive situation in that area of the world, but the Soviet Union has prevented it, in harmony with the UN Charter.

The proclamation of UN sanctions against Iran would have barred the roads leading to the solution of the present conflict. The conflict can be solved only by peaceful, political means and not, as the United States wants, by increasing economic pressure on Iran, or possibly by a military action.

With its draft resolution, the United States has tried to drag the United Nations into the policy of international threats against Iran. That is contrary to the UN charter and the mission of that international organization. The UN Charter must be strictly adhered to, in the same way that it is imperative to fulfill other international agreements, including the Vienna Convention guaranteeing the immunity of diplomatic missions.

As their immediate and unambiguous reaction shows, the Czechoslovak people unconditionally support, in full harmony with our party's policy, the ideas contained in the interview granted by Comrade Brezhnev to PRAVDA. We fully support the well-considered and principled steps of Soviet foreign policy, which consistently implements the Leninist peace policy set by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. We support that policy because it embodies the immortal ideas of proletarian internationalism.

At the side of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, and together with all peace-loving people throughout the world, we will do everything to reliably reach the goal for which whole generations of the best sons and daughters of our people have fought--a firm peace.

It will not be possible to reach that goal without sacrifices and effort. A firm and insured peace can be the fruit only of a hard, painstaking class fight against the enemies of progress, against the forces of world reaction and against imperialism.

Need for Peace

AU180824 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Dusan Rovensky commentary: "A Clear Standpoint"]

[Text] In the current complicated international situation, the blame for the emergency of which rests on the ruling circles of the United States and the other imperialist countries, people all over the world are asking themselves: What will tomorrow be like? Will not international relations be frozen by the icy armorplate of a new "cold war," instead of achieving a relaxation of international tension, in which significant successes have been achieved, especially in the seventies; will not the cooperation of countries with different social systems be replaced by the return to the times when the world was balancing on the brink of a war conflict? This is really a fateful question that is asked by each of us who is concerned about the peaceful future of this and the following generations.

Leonid Brezhnev's interview in PRAVDA, which has evoked immense attention all over the world, gives a profound and principled answer, an answer that does not cloak the complexity of the situation but is optimistic at the same time, an answer from which emanates the deep conviction that the Leninist peace ideas, which form the basis of the foreign policy line of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, are unshakable and will prevail now and in the future. The words of Comrade Brezhnev--a politician who has devoted all his life to the struggle for the basic right of mankind, the right to live in peace--are imbued with indestructible confidence expressing the determination of Soviet communists and all Soviet people to continue their permanent efforts for peace and the security of nations.

In the pillory have appeared those circles in the United States which--driven by their imperialist and hegemonic interests--resorted to dangerous steps threatening international detente which have led to a marked deterioration of international relations and the situation in the world in general. [paragraph continues]

Those circles have been preparing their base attack against peace and detente for a long time and at the turn of the seventies and eighties they launched a frontal attack. They used as a pretext the just internationalist aid of the USSR to the Afghan revolution, which the Afghan Government had requested and that was fully in keeping with the UN Charter and the treaty of friendship, goodneighborly relations and cooperation concluded between the USSR and the People's Republic of Afghanistan in 1978. Imperialism, supported by Beijing and its helpers, started an undeclared war against the Afghan revolution. It hoped that it would thus knock the heroic Afghan people to their knees, stifle the revolution in blood and create a platform against the Soviet Union. Now, when those dark plans have been shattered, in the imperialist capitals they bemoan Amin's tyranny, a regime that committed unimaginable cruelties against revolutionaries. This sheds a sharp light on their hypocritical slogans about human rights.

"How hypocritical are the attempts to speak about a 'Soviet threat to peace' and to give oneself the air of a protector of international morals by those whose record includes the 'dirty war in Vietnam,' by those do did not even move a finger when the Chinese aggressors made their armed invasion into Socialist Vietnam, who for decades have been maintaining a military base on the soil of Cuba contrary to the will of its people and government, who are engaged in saber-rattling, threatening to impose a blockade and are exerting open military pressure against the revolutionary Iranian people," Leonid I. Brezhnev said. His words are an accusation of imperialism and uncover the true morals of those who would like to teach us lessons about human rights.

Comrade Brezhnev's words are the words of the highest representative of a powerful country that has gained--due to its long-term struggle for peace--the respect of all progressive mankind. They are an answer to those in the Western world who thought that it would be possible to deal with the Soviet Union from the position of strength, who believed that the discriminatory measures, including the attemps to make ill-use of the United Nations organization, could knock the Soviet people to their knees. They are an answer that shows clearly: One cannot deal with the Soviet Union from the position of strength. That imperialist policy had failed at a time when the world was different, when the correlation of powers was less favorable for socialism, and it will fail twice as quickly now.

Being faithful to its more than 60-year-long tradition of an untiring struggle for peace and security, even in the present complicated international situation, the Soviet Union appeals to the realistically thinking politicians in the capitalist world, especially in Western Europe, to negotiate--to negotiate about a question that is a key question in the present international relations, about a reduction of the feverish pursuit of armament, about lessening the military confrontation in Europe. The basis for such negotiation, however, can only be the principle of the equal security of both sides. Negotiations from the position of strength, which is the basis on which the NATO states would like to negotiate, will not lead to agreements nor to detente.

We look to the future with optimism, Leonid I. Brezhnev stressed. The sources of our optimism rest, above all, in the fact that the positions of socialism in the world are much firmer today than ever before. We in Czechoslovakia--in a country that was the victim of two destructive wars in this century--realize anew in the current complicated situation how important it is that our reliable defense is guaranteed by the alliance with the Soviet Union, by our firm place in the Warsaw Pact. We are determined, along with the fraternal socialist countries, to do everything for peace so as to be not only preserved--today and in future--but even made stronger.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEES APPROVE BREZHNEV'S PEACE POLICY

LD180950 Prague CTK in English 1704 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Nations and the House of the People discussed at a joint session on Thursday the Czechoslovak foreign policy in 1979 and its orientation for 1980, and all major aspects of the present international situation. The deputies expressed full support for the high-principled peace stand of the Soviet Union, as formulated recently by CPSU General Secretary and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in PRAVDA. They also heard a report on the December session of the World Peace Council Bureau in Helsinki, delivered by academician Bedrich Svestka, chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee. He stressed the importance of the appeal issued at the session, calling on all peaceloving forces to step up their struggle against new U.S. attempts to imperil peace and security in Europe.

USE OF GRAIN AS A WEAPON WILL NOT WORK AGAINST USSR

AU171315 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jan 80 p 6 AU

[Josef Janto article: "Economic Cooperation, Mutual Trust and Peace; Grain as Political Weapon"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union has never begged the United States for economic cooperation. If, in this respect, it did press the United States (or other Western states), it was only because what is involved is the principled question of general relations among states, the future of peace and even of mankind, because nations are facing the threat not only of nuclear--but as a consequence of the supernational capitalist monopolies' greedy policy--of ecological, energy and food catastrophe.

It was precisely the representatives of American firms, trade unions and scientific societies, who more than once proved how advantageous U.S.-USSR economic cooperation is--especially for the United States. After all, ACCORDING TO THE CHICAGO WORLD AND SALK BANKING ASSOCIATION, [as published] IN CASE OF A "VIGOROUS DEVELOPMENT" OF TRADE WITH THE SOVIET UNION IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO CREATE TWO MILLION JOBS IN THE UNITED STATES. Anyone can imagine what that means in contemporary America with its more than 6 million unemployed.

Therefore it is startling to see with what cynicism the U.S. administration decided TO STOP EXPORTS OF GRAIN AND MODERN TECHNOLOGY TO THE SOVIET UNION. THE DECISION IS A VICTORY FOR THOSE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WHO WANT TO EXPLOIT TRADE AS A POLITICAL WEAPON, AND WHOSE OBJECTIVE AND ASPIRATION IS TO KEEP THE WORLD IN A STATE OF COLD WAR AND ON THE VERGE OF NUCLEAR WAR. The best known proponent of that theory is the U.S. President's national security adviser Z. Brzezinski--an instrument in the hands of representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

In its illogical behavior, the U.S. administration even went so far as to convene a CONFERENCE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST GRAIN EXPORTERS in Washington. It exerted pressure on the EEC, Canada, Australia and particularly on Argentina to join the American embargo. That is a gross infringement of the norms of international trade and of economic and political relations among states. True, Washington has always given vent to its anger with the oil-producing countries when they raised oil prices on international markets, although it is, above all, the American supernational monopolies and their unlimited greed who are to blame. Not infrequently, Washington noted that "Arab sheiks are joining forces" to, allegedly, inflict harm upon the American economy and "free enterprise." Now the White House itself has been uniting the "grain sheiks" and THREATENING THE USE OF GRAIN AS A WEAPON.

But what will the United States do with the surplus grain? (It had a good harvest, after all, the United States has excellent climatic conditions for grain-growing. R. Arndt, the president of the National Association of Corn Growers, declared that the decision of the Carter administration has struck the entire agricultural-industrial complex the heaviest blow since the years of crisis in the thirties.) Will the American Government have the grain burned or dumped in the sea so as not to deprive the monopolies of their profits as was the case 50 years ago? President Carter's decision to PRODUCE FUEL ("gasahol") FROM CORN is not far from it. At the same time the United States--which deliberately does not help the developing countries to improve their agriculture in order to be able to blackmail them better with grain--does not want to sell them grain on credit because they already owe the West $330 billion.

On this issue also the Soviet Union is an example of assistance to those who are economically weaker, an example of cooperation based on new relations. The USSR's struggle with its less than perfect climatic conditions (almost one-half of the USSR territory is a permafrost zone), frequent droughts (one-seventh of the territory is desert or semi-desert) and nature's elements has provided Soviet farmers and scientists with experience which they hand down to many developing countries.

Stopping the U.S. grain exports will not be any catastrophe. On the contrary, the Soviet people, guided by international feelings, will not let themselves be discouraged by similar "Carter punishments" (with which he actually punished his own economy in the end) from helping those who--through the fault of imperialism and neocolonialism--are still very low on the ladder of economic development, be it the people of Afghanistan or of any other country.

SOVIET ENVOY SPEAKS AT NUCLEAR POWERPLANT CEREMONY

LD172356 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bratislava--The construction of the first nuclear powerplant in Czechoslovakia, at Jaslovske Bohunice, is a unique example of the fraternal cooperation of the Soviet and Czechoslovak people, Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich said here on Thursday.

Vladimir Matskevich was speaking at a ceremony in which he presented Soviet state distinctions to the best Czechoslovak and Soviet builders of the nuclear powerplant.

The project shows that the socialist countries use the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution to the benefit of man, to the benefit of a happy and peaceful life of mankind, he said, and appreciated the work of teams taking part in the construction of the nuclear power plant and their contribution to the promotion of the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The ceremony was also attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party, who congratulated the winners of the distinctions and wished them much success in their further work.

SED MEMBERS ATTEND BERLIN MEMORIAL RALLY

AU151315 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, 200,000 Berliners on Sunday [13 January] marched to the memorial site of the socialists in Berlin-Friedrichsfeld. By this mighty combat demonstration, the working people of the capital testified their unshakable will to continue to universally strengthen their socialist fatherland under the leadership of the party of the workers class and, by a high increase in the performance of the national economy, to successfully continue on the path of the Ninth SED Congress, which was directed at the people's well-being in the spirit of the 11th Central Committee meeting. Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and other members of the party and state leadership headed the kilometer-long procession to the tombs of Karl and Rosa.

The following members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo joined Erich Honecker in the demonstration: Hermann Axen, Gerhard Grueneberg, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, Horst Dohlus, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer; the deputies of the State Council Chairman, Dr Manfred Gerlach, Ernst Goldenbaum and Dr Heinrich Homann; the deputies of the Council of Ministers Chairman, Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, Dr Gerhard Weiss and Dr Herbert Weiz; other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee; other members of the Council of Ministers and the People's Chamber Presidium, the State Council Presidium and the Presidium of the National Council of the National Front as well as representatives of the parties and mass organizations, members of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership and of the capital's municipal authorities.

Naumann Address

DW130950 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0837 GMT 13 Jan 80 DW

[Speech by Konrad Naumann, SED Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED Executive Board, at a rally marking the 61st anniversary of the deaths of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg at Friedrichsfeld Memorial in Berlin--live]

[Excerpts] Dear people of Berlin, dear comrades and friends, proceeding from the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and from the revolutionary actions of the German working class in the November revolution and the January battles of the Berlin proletariat in 1919, German imperialism sought to halt an historically new group with counterrevolutionary terror and murder. The unforgotten leaders of the German working class, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were also victimized by the murderous unscrupulousness of its quest for power. Yet the course of world history in our century has proved that even the desperate flaring up by a society doomed to failure, which does not shrink back from war and genocide, cannot halt the revolutionary renewal of the world under the auspices of Marxism-Leninism.

The successful building of socialism in the Soviet Union, the emergence of the socialist world system, the strengthening of the communist world movement, and the growth of the national and social liberation movement of formerly colonially oppressed peoples, as well as the constantly aggravating crisis of imperialism, are impressive testimony to the truth and the viability of our philosophy of life.

Despite all that, this is now Karl Liebknecht's last article for ROTE FAHNE was concluded, and Rosa Luxemburg put down the pen with the remonstrating words of revolutionary poet Ferdinand Freilig-Rath who, in view of the defeat of the revolution of 1848 announced with optimism and pride: I was, I am, I shall be.

The greatest sociopolitical program in the history of our people is being consistently continued under full utilization of the GDR's production potential and a maximum development of performance. The common stance of the party and the people in their will and action is the best guarantee for this and for the preparation of the 10th SED Congress with the pace of the eighties. The policy of practical humanism aimed at the weal of the people is keeping with the revolutionary legacy of August Bebel and Wilhelm Liebknecht, of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, Franz Mehring, Rudolf Breitscheid, Ernst Thaelmann, Wilhelm Pieck, Otto Grotowohl and Walter Ulbricht. In everything we are doing we regard the admonishing and prophetic words of Rosa Luxemburg to the victorious proletariat as a historical commitment. Together with socialism and the interests of revolution we will have to defend the interests of world peace as well. This task is of great topicality.

It reduces the basic concern of our overall policy to a simple and weighty denominator: Yes, we defend the interests of socialism and of socialist revolution. We are working entirely in the spirit of unrestricted avowal of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the firm conviction of Rosa Luxemburg that only socialism will create a system which will be in keeping with human dignity. We are standing on the firm position of the findings of Liebknecht and Luxemburg about the revolutionary role of the working class and its alliance with the people's masses which, as Rosa Luxemburg said, constitute the decisive element, the rock on which the final victory of revolution will be built.

We defend the interests of world peace. Karl Leibknecht's words about the interconnection between militarism and imperialism show their depressing topicality particularly now, in view of shameful decisions of NATO on the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Militarism, Karl Liebknecht said, is the angel of cultural strangulation. It barbarizes civilization and, bleeding the people white, devours all means which might serve true progress. It is the quintessence and the sum of all hostility to the people.

It is the brutal executioner and the bloody iron wall of protection for capitalism. It is not socialism which jeopardizes peace in the world. The imperialist plans of arms and expansion rather challenge all peace forces to make even greater efforts to avert from mankind the danger of a new arms race threatening from NATO.

We condemn with determination the ideological and organizational war preparation by the United States which has been expressly welcomed and supported by the FRG as the whip for the implementation of the latest missile decisions. We object decidedly against all imperialist attempts at demonstrating a policy of strength toward the states of the socialist community. U.S. imperialism does not even shrink back from open intrusion in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan when what matters is to halt democratic progress with the means of cold war and to regain lost position through insidious, counterrevolutionary attacks by fanning tensions. This is being done, of all people, by those leaders of the United States who permanently station at least a quarter of their armed forces outside their own country, who have set up a whole belt of military bases around the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in his PRAVDA interview of 12 January 1980 rebuffed all those forces of imperialism which arbitrarily and unscrupulously try to halt the peoples of the world on the road toward consolidating peace.

At the same time, he stresses the basic concern of all peace-loving people according to which consistent love for peace must always be combined with vigilance and the determined rebuff to any aggression.

The German Democratic Republic will contribute also in the future toward reducing the danger of war and toward the safeguarding and consolidation of peace so as to achieve a limitation of the arms race. The GDR citizens have historical experiences of their own with imperialism, especially in the FRG. They understand very well that, particularly at this time their contribution toward the preservation of peace by staying firmly on the side of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community wields a special weight. The more than 13.1 million citizens of our state, by their signature under the declaration of will by the GDR in support of the Berlin peace initiative of the Soviet Union, manifested the unity of peace and socialism and demonstrated their determination to wage the struggle for peace and disarmament persistently and with emphasis, and to strengthen the defensive strength of our worker-peasant power.

It is true what Vladimir Ilich Lenin said in Petrograd on the occasion of the cornerstone laying for a memorial for Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg: No kind of persecutions will stop the growth of communism, and the heroism of such fighters as Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg gives us courage and belief in the ultimate victory of communism.

Dear people of Berlin, dear comrades and friends, with a view toward the 10th party congress, preparatory to the 35th anniversary of the liberation from Hitlerite fascism by the glorious Soviet Army and the 110th birthday of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, we honor the legacy of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg through new deeds under socialist competition for the preservation of the fundamental material-cultural interests of life, for the weal of our socialist homeland, and German Democratic Republic, for the consolidation of peace and socialism.

VIROLAINEN-LED FINNISH DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

LD162320 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1856 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Erfurt--The delegation of the Finnish Riksdag led by Virolainen on Wednesday visited Erfurt Bezirk. The chairman of the Erfurt Bezirk Council, Richard Gothe, briefed the visitors on the Bezirk's efficient industry, intensive agriculture and rich tradition of its revolutionary workers' movement and culture.

Dr Virolainen replied that the delegation had been able to see for itself the fruits of over three decades of peace which were apparent everywhere.

In the evening the visitors had a meeting with People's Chamber deputies from Erfurt Bezirk, and members of the Bezirk and several local assemblies. Their friendly exchange of views was attended by GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann.

Meeting With Meuckenberger

LD180001 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1822 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--A Finnish Riksdag delegation, led by Speaker Johannes Virolainen, which is on a visit to the GDR, was briefed during a working discussion on the tasks and working methods of the GDR People's Chamber and its bodies. Erich Mueckenberger, member of the People's Chamber Presidium and Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, paid tribute to the traditionally close relations between the parliaments of the two states.

The approach and work of the People's Chamber, Mueckenberger stated, are determined by basic concerns of the Constitution and of the wide-ranging program of the GDR's socialist development as a state of peace, social progress and economic stability.

Virolainen expressed his delegation's high regard for the work of the People's Chamber. He said that the deputies' responsible activities are for the benefit of all citizens and for all the country. The delegation was able to see this for itself during the stay in Dresden and Erfurt Bezirke. The president of the Finnish parliament gave an outline of the work of his parliament.

During the working discussion, chairmen of People's Chamber committees outlined the work of their groups on laws and resolutions. The visitors were particularly interested in the cooperation between parties and social organizations in the People's Chamber, and the work of People's Chamber deputies and replacement candidates. Further questions concerned the development of socialist law and the development of agriculture.

MUECKENBERGER RECEIVES MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD162355 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1748 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Wednesday Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the party Central Auditing Commission, received Eduardo Montes, member of the Executive Committee of the Mexican Communist Party Central Committee, for a comradely exchange of views.

Both sides condemned the increasing aggressiveness of imperialism, which seeks to halt the further advance of the forces of social progress. They affirmed the resolve of their parties to intensify the joint struggle of communists and all forces of peace against the anti-detente course of the aggressive circles of imperialism, against the imperialist armament mania and the stationing of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe and other parts of the world. They stressed the need to consolidate the unity of action of all detachments of the revolutionary movement in the anti-imperialist struggle.

The two sides agreed on the further development of the close relations between the two parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

AU161845 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Telegram from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to Gordon McLennan, CPGB general secretary--date not given]

[Text] Berlin--On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf I convey to you the most cordial congratulations on your reelection as general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain [CPGB].

In your responsible work at the head of the party we wish you the best successes in the struggle for defending the interests of the workers class, for peace, disarmament and social progress.

TRADE TALKS WITH KAMPUCHEA END; AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD171950 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 17 (MTI)--Talks between government delegations, headed by Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and Kampuchean Trade Minister Tang Sardem, concluded in Budapest on Thursday with the signing of an economic agreement.

Special significance attaches to the Kampuchean government delegation's visit to Hungary due to the fact that it is the first since the victory of the Southeast Asian country's popular forces on January 7, 1979.

(?The head) of the visiting delegation and Kampuchean Agriculture Minister Men Than were received by Hungarian Agriculture and Food Minister Pal Romany.

CULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD180027 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Hungarian-Soviet cultural relations will further expand this year, according to the protocol on the two countries' cultural cooperation, which was signed in Moscow today. State Secretary Ferenc Molnar was received by Soviet Culture Minister Petr Demichev.

SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT EXPLAINS LAW REVISIONS

LD171842 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 17 (MTI)--In the past years the social-economic development made necessary the further development of the legal system in the fields of penal, civil and labour law.

Dr. Odon Szakacs, president of the Hungarian Supreme Court, gave an interview to MTI's correspondent on the demands occasioned by the new statutory provisions, the law policy endeavours of judicature.

In connection with the new penal code he said, among others, that in the interest of increasing the efficiency of the struggle of criminal law against the recidivists, it qualifies in a differentiated way recidivism on the basis of its dangerous degree to society. In the interest of the uniform interpretation of crime recidivism the complete session of the Supreme Court gave obligatory guiding to the courts in comprehensive guiding principles.

Speaking of the civil law Dr. Odon Szakacs emphasized that the civil college of the Supreme Court devoted specific [word indistinct] attention in the past years to harmonizing the social, group and individual interests, to keeping the rules of socialist coexistence, to strengthening the civic discipline, and will continue to consistently step up against those who cause damage to social property, those who violate state discipline.

The modified civil code contains new decrees on the warranty and guarantee responsibility. The Supreme Court, with its principled guidings, assures such national application of the new decrees which promote the protection of quality and effectively safeguard the just interests of the consumers.

Speaking of the so-called economic lawsuits he recalled that lately a number of important law decrees have appeared relating to, among others, the price regulation, fines, and the definition of illicit profit.

He also spoke about the fact that in the lawsuits in connection with the signing and violating of the agreements related to state large investments and inter-state agreements the (?courts) have to bring such grounded decisions which keep in view the economic interests and promote the realization of economic policy aims.

The modification of the labour code, which came into effect on January 1, 1980, aims to improve, among others, the labour discipline. Touching upon this Dr. Odon Szakacs said that the most important question in this area is for the disciplinary punishment to be in proportion with the crime committed. In spite of the generally satisfactory consideration the Supreme Court had to intervene in a number of cases when, for example, the Court of Labour, in certain cases, mitigated without reason the disciplinary punishment imposed because of grave violations, mostly in such a way that the carrying out of the dismissal was suspended for one year usually on the basis of the erroneous or exaggerated evaluation of the personal circumstances of the worker. Suspension of the execution also occured in cases of the most frequent violations, namely drinking, unjustified absence and damaging social property, and because of this the Supreme Court had to point out a number of times: Calling to task thus does not have its proper educational effect.

Modifying the earlier incorrect regulation, the law eliminates the possibility that the execution of the two severest disciplinary punishments--transfer and dismissal--be deferred. The new regulations widen the scope of cut in worker's basic wage as disciplinary punishment.

Speaking about protection to workers from the misuse of the employer's right, he cited as an example a stand of the Supreme Court's labour board which pronounces that misuse of the enterprise's right to give dismissal notice can be established in case when the worker had made justified critical observations about the operation or management of the enterprise and the circumstances indicate that the notice of dismissal, which may otherwise conform to the regulations, was given to him due to his critical observations. In such case, the dismissal notice must be declared void.

According to the new regulation included in the labour code, the worker will continue to be partially responsible for damages to the enterprise caused by his lapse, but now the compensation amount may be up to 50 per cent of his average monthly earnings instead of the earlier 15 per cent.

The new legal measure enhances the financial liability of the enterprise, too. For instance, it stipulates that in addition to providing monetary compensation, the enterprise must also cover incidental non-financial damage to the worker. This may--to cite an example--include a lasting scar on face following a plant accident. Numerous questions arising in this sphere will have to be tackled by statutory interpretation, concluded Dr. Odon Szakacs.

BRIEFS

FRENCH DEPUTY VISIT--Budapest, January 11, (MTI)--French Deputy Yves Lancien, member of the Defense Committee of the French National Assembly, paid a visit to Budapest and was received by Janos Papp, chairman of the Defense Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD]

MILITARY DAILY PERTURBED BY U.S. APPROACH TO PRC

AU180756 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 15 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Stefan Zielicz commentary: "Ominous 'Alliance of Interests'"]

[Text] During his visit to the Sixth Armored Division of the Chinese Army, where he saw combat demonstrations with live ammunition, U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown expressed the hope that his visit would be "merely the beginning" of a long and friendly cooperation between the military circles of the United States and the PRC.

Defense Secretary Brown was rather discreet on the subject of specific details of that "beginning," and that is why the newsmen who came to the 9 January press conference to hear from his own lips an evaluation of the 17 hours of talks he had had during his 4-day stay in Beijing went away with almost nothing concrete. Each side wanted to keep things secret. The Chinese leaders do not want the Third World countries to regard Beijing as a pawn in the American game. On the other hand, the U.S. Government is afraid of being blamed by the public in its allied states that it is letting itself be drawn into a risky game played by the Chinese leaders, who dream about provoking an armed conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States. That is why it is hard to doubt that not all results of the talks between Secretary Brown and his Chinese hosts have been published.

However, even what we know for certain makes it possible to state that Brown's trip was a political event of great importance not only for the Far Eastern region. During a reception given in honor of Xu Xiangqian, PRC deputy premier and defense minister, Brown stressed in his toast that the strategic views and interests of the two sides are similar on many points and that the two sides "evaluate the global strategic situation in a similar way." Obvious anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnam accents in the speeches of the American guest and in those of his Chinese hosts leave no doubt that the convergence of their strategic views and interests is based above all on their common hostility to those two states. On the other hand, the postulate that NATO should be strengthened, which was made in the speeches, enables us to state that what we are facing is an attempt to coordinate activities directed against all socialist community states. Secretary Brown said quite openly during the aforementioned reception:

Our talks will help insure that the parallel actions taken by us will complement each other....

The phrase "parallel actions" was repeated by Brown also at the 9 January press conference, during which the results of the Beijing talks were defined as the beginning of a "new era of Sino-American military cooperation."

In his talks with newsmen during his trip to Wuhan, Secretary Brown gave assurances that the United States does not intend to sell weapons to the Chinese, but added that it is ready to make its technological knowhow available to China. The other pronouncements by Brown show that the Chinese side prefers technological assistance in modernizing its own weapon production to purchase of readymade equipment, which would involve enormous costs as well as dependence on foreign suppliers. Brown himself admitted that the deterring example of the results of the Iranian shah's arms policy had taught his Chinese hosts to be so careful.

They are now thinking about buying from other countries the weapons that would provide models for their own production....

Of course, buying licenses backed by U.S. technological assistance is more favorable to Chinese armament plans, and the United States has agreed to that in the clearest terms possible.

The only other specific detail of U.S.-Chinese cooperation--following Secretary Brown's visit--that has been published is that certain groups of the Chinese military will visit the United States. Other details are secret for the time being. However, the most important result of Brown's trip to China is the beginning of military cooperation between the two powers on the basis of common hostility toward the socialist community states.

According to a REUTER commentator "the United States and China have begun to approximate their positions in the key spheres of strategy.... although there are no signs that a Sino-American alliance may be established, there is no doubt that an alliance of interests in the sphere of defense and strategy has come into being...."

It is significant that another REUTER correspondent, who obviously is less fussy about formalities simply stated that the statements made during Brown's visit "were calculated to touch upon the possibility of establishing a defense alliance. Signs of that were present everywhere. Brown said that he hoped for an expansion and intensification of Sino-American global strategic relations."

An anonymous Western diplomat cited by REUTER dotted the "i":

The Americans have quite clearly decided to take a position. They have now given up all appearances of a considered approach.... the aspect of military technology constitutes a considerable progress in Sino-American relations calculated to perturb the Russians....

Not only the Russians, but also all the other countries interested in the consolidation of peace in the Far Eastern region and throughout the world must be perturbed by the ominous prospects of the hegemonic politicians in Beijing being equipped with U.S. weapon technology--politicians who are addressing territorial claims to almost all the neighboring states and who are appealing to the entire imperialist world for an anti-Soviet crusade. That is the only meaning of the "alliance of interests" in the military sphere, an alliance that "merely began" with Brown's Beijing visit.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS BREZHNEV'S PRAVDA INTERVIEW

AU171920 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Ryszard Drecki article: "Voice of Prudence and Peace"]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev's statements concerning the international situation always evoke an understandable interest throughout the world and are in themselves events of great political significance. This rule is even more obvious when the leader of the Soviet Union, who himself is deeply committed to activities in favor of peace, voices his views at momentous times and in difficult situations. We can certainly assert that the answers given to PRAVDA questions by the CPSU general secretary--that was Leonid Brezhnev's first pronouncement since the international situation became more complicated some weeks ago--represented the voice that the entire world had been waiting for.

The answers provide a Soviet analysis of the state of international relations, in particular an analysis of the sources of the present difficulties. Leonid Brezhnev sees those sources in the action line that has become obvious in U.S. policy under the influence of the circles hostile to detente. That line can be seen in the 1978 May session of the NATO Council, which approved progressive increases in NATO states' military budgets, in the specific atmosphere created around the ratification of the SALT II accord and in the NATO decision on a new nuclear missile program. [paragraph continues]

And, as L. Brezhnev stressed, the U.S. administration's present measures with regard to Soviet-American relations have generally put in question the United States' credibility as a partner in international relations and are generally weakening the stability of the political situation in the world and the established system of legal relations among states.

The so-called issue of Afghanistan acquires its correct proportions only in that light. The political sense of the actual events in Afghanistan can be reduced to two elements: The entry into Afghanistan of Soviet troops took place in keeping with the existing Soviet-Afghan agreements and at the request of the Afghan Government in order to assist it in the struggle against rebellion sponsored and fanned from the outside; two, the assistance rendered to the Afghan revolution in no way undermines the interests or security of the United States or any other state.

The truth about the Afghan events seen against the background of the antidetente line that has been followed by U.S. policy for some time now also enables us to understand the essential motives for the uproar created in the West, in particular in the United States. "The Afghan events are not a true reason for the present complications in the international situation," Leonid Brezhnev said. "If there were no Afghanistan, certain circles in the United States and in NATO would certainly have invented another pretext in order to aggravate the situation in the world."

However, the Soviet leader, in no way making light of the dangers resulting from the cold war tendencies, which are now becoming increasingly weighty in the policy of the West, was not aware of any reasons why one should be discouraged or indulge in unproductive pessimism. His words express the Soviet Union's determination to unswervingly follow the policy of peace and to "consolidate and multiply whatever is positive." That determination is based on the conviction that the policy known as the policy of detente has such strong roots and is backed by such mighty forces that "it has every chance to remain a leading tendency in relations among states," as the Soviet leader stressed.

Leonid Brezhnev bears out that optimism especially vis-a-vis Europe, seeing here a possibility for making constructive measures in favor of peace in the near future. That concerns both the meeting of representatives of the CSCE signatory states, which will be held in Madrid in the fall of this year, and the Warsaw Pact states' proposal to convene an all-European conference devoted to problems of military detente and disarmament. In that context the Soviet Union's efforts to continue the talks aimed at putting an end to the arms race are obvious.

The Soviet resolve to continue with negotiations--the resolve was clearly expressed by Leonid Brezhnev--goes hand-in-hand with an equally clearly formulated postulate, which results from experience, that the principles of equality and equal security should be respected and that efforts to obtain unilateral advantages should be given up because these principles are the necessary basis for all negotiations. The violation of those principles amounts to destruction of the bases for negotiations as was the case with the basis for negotiations on medium range missiles, in consequence of the Atlantic attempt to conduct negotiations from positions of strength.

Aside from the content of the answers given by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary to the PRAVDA questions, another thing that draws our attention is the tone of the answers. Making his statements at a time that--let us recall--is difficult and complicated for the world and that is not devoid of nervousness and tension, Leonid Brezhnev spoke in a calm and prudent voice and with a sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind. The language he used does not beat about the bush and leaves no doubt that all attempts to talk with the Soviet Union from positions of strength or diktat and all hopes that the Soviet Union could be compelled to do anything are doomed to failure. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, however, it is a language of meaningful analysis, arguments and postulates, one that has nothing in common with the clatter and threats from the other side of the Atlantic. Those who thought the Soviet Union would let itself be provoked to escalate tension must be disappointed. The tenor of the Soviet leader's statements, which is in complete accord with their content, is additional emphasis of the position Leonid Brezhnev defined in this brief sentence: "We will continue to follow the policy of peace and friendship among nations."

That sentence and all the answers given by Leonid Brezhnev confirm the basic and profound principles of the Soviet Union's socialist international policy. "That policy," as the Soviet leader said, "combines a consistent love for peace and the determination to repulse aggression." That policy is supported by all the sincerely peaceful forces, including the Polish people. We are among those who have acknowledged with attention, support and hope the Soviet voice of prudence and peace--a voice that the world needs so much in this complicated period.

WARSAW NOTES DEBATE ON MOSCOW OLYMPICS

LD172035 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] A 2-day working session of representatives of the fraternal parties of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Vietnam and the USSR ended in Moscow today. Those who took part in the session exchanged views on the subject of the progress of preparations for the 22d Olympic games; they discussed problems of news reporting and toured Olympic buildings in Moscow.

The POLISH PRESS AGENCY would like to draw attention to the fact that, taking advantage of the present international situation, some Western politicians have started to consider in public whether it would be useful to abandon the summer Olympic games. It is obvious that this step would only exacerbate international relations. These politicians who have on many occasions adovcated the rule that sport must not be used for political ends want to do exactly that at present in order to use a sporting event to exert pressure in the hope of succeeding in their calculations. However, the activities which attempt to disrupt Olympic games have met with no encouragement among international public opinion, and the idea of abandoning the Olympic games has been resolutely rejected by all competent activists in the international Olympic movement.

WERBLAN MEETS WITH ANGOLAN CULTURE MINISTER

LD162318 Warsaw PAP in English 2129 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jan, PAP--Secretary of the PUWP CC Andrzej Werblan met today with member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA, minister of education and culture in the Angolan People's Republic Ambrosio Lukoki.

The talks concerned cooperation between Poland and Angola in the political field and in developing science, education and the school network.

GIEREK DELIVERS SPEECH TO RADOM VOIVODSHIP PARTY MEETING

LD170008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at report-back and election conference of the voivodship party organization in Radom on 16 January--recorded]

[Text] Comrade delegates; Esteemed gathering: Allow me first of all to thank you for your invitation to your voivodship report-back election conference. I would also like to take this opportunity to convey to you, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and through you to all party members and all working people of Radom Voivodship, words of appreciation for the good results achieved in industry and agriculture, and also for the results achieved in the development of education and culture. [applause]

Since its formation, Radom Voivodship has made considerable progress in all aspects of life. Credit for this should undoubtedly go to party organizations and echelons which have managed to mobilize successfully your social effort. At the same time this progress demonstrates the dedicated toil of the hard-working and patriotic people of this region.

For some years now our country's development has been taking place, as you well know, in more difficult conditions than was the case in the early 1970's. There is every indication that we will not find it easy in the early 1980's. The essence of the program contained in the eighth congress guidelines is to insure, in more difficult conditions, by better efforts and by full utilization of the existing production potential, our country's further development, and to insure further, systematic, though not so rapid as in the previous decade, improvement in the living standards of our society.

It is in this spirit that your conference took place, a conference which closes the pre-congress report-back election campaign throughout our party, which has been going on for a few months now.

The content and atmosphere of party discussions, starting with the meetings of party groups and finishing with voivodship conferences, have given additional proof of the political maturity of broad masses of PZPR members and activists. The discussion was marked by a high sense of responsibility for our country's fate, pride in achievements, as well as criticism and at the same time creative concern in searching for the best ways and methods to implement the tasks facing PZPR members.

I would like to remind you here that it is the duty of party echelons and organizations to closely analyze all the suggestions put forward, and to consider every sign of criticism. Many problems can, after all, be dealt with on the spot, in the factory, in the town and in the parish, although some of these problems will call for decisions at higher levels. Our party work instructs us, dear comrades, to strengthen the party and social control over the correct functioning of all aspects of social and economic life and over the performance of the administration.

When irregularities are revealed, we should, and this is what our party requires, do all we can to take a close look at the causes of those irregularities in order to determine responsibility and in order to draw objective conclusions, personal conclusions from the way things are.

Dear comrades: Just as they did at your conference, the eighth congress guidelines have encountered universal approbation and support from the party. Although the debate is by no means over, it is already possible to say that the guidelines have been enriched by new suggestions and new proposals.

The Central Committee of our party follows with care and looks closely at the discussion taking place both within our party and our whole society, as well as everything that is said on radio and television and written in our press. I can assure you that we shall do all we can to make sure that all these voices motivated by concern for our motherland's welfare will not be ignored, and that nothing is lost of the achievements of this great, general debate which has made the program of our party something that belongs to all Polish men and women.

The reason for this is that as I have said before, we regard the discussion of Central Committee guidelines for the eighth congress to be a consultation dealing with our country's most important problems, a consultation in which the whole working class and all working people, and the whole of our society is taking part.

Radom Voivodship is one of the newer voivodships. You know very well that our country's administrative reform does not end but begins at the moment of the adoption of suitable decisions. At issue here are not formal structures but the creation of well-functioning economic and social organisms based on genuine bonds which have their source in the solution of common problems, in striving to achieve common aims, in the formation of natural bonds uniting the people of a given region in production, in social welfare, and in cultural fields.

The reform was intended to create a more suitable framework for the liberation of social initiative, for bringing authority nearer to the citizen, and above all, for dealing with delays and disproportions and differences existing between various parts of our country. It was designed to create new voivodship towns and with them dynamic political, economic and cultural centers, centers which could illuminate the whole region.

When we decided to carry out the administrative reforms, we were well aware that considerable time would be needed to achieve the objectives and that considerable resources would be needed as well as the right kind of effort by local authorities to integrate the inhabitants of the given voivodship.

Today, from the perspective of several years which separate us from 1975, we can see that the reform has generally passed the test of time, that it was needed, and that it has, to a considerable extent, achieved what was expected of it. The process of integration of new voivodships is making, in my opinion, even faster progress than could be expected. Radom Voivodship is not among those which are lagging behind, at least this is how we see it. You will no doubt agree that I am right, comrades, when I say that in dealing with disproportions, despite the lack of resources at your disposal, a very great deal has been achieved in this voivodship.

You have stressed today that the reform, in a relatively short period of time, has contributed toward the uplifting of Radom itself, and the towns and villages of your voivodship. It is not difficult to notice it when one arrives here. You were also talking about needs. No one can say that these are unfounded but dear comrades, let us go back in time. How many of those needs are not fit for an old town, and the old Radom District, but fit for the new higher aspirations of the Radom Voivodship. That is how it should be.

Here again we wanted to achieve something by introducing reforms. At the same time one must realize that the period for creating new voivodships was not the best from the economic point of view for our country. We are talking about it openly, and we also say that the nearest future will not be easy. Despite this, the process for the consolidation of new voivodships, and the development of their production and municipal base will continue according to our resources and strengths, the size of which depends on your work, and the work of all 49 voivodships, and the work of our entire nation.

Comrades, the essence of effective management is the optimal use of possibilities and conditions. Besides many other fields of national economy such possibilities exist in the important but often unappreciated field which is nationalized small-scale industry. You are correctly treating its speedy development in your voivodship as one of the main objectives in the program of activity of the voivodship party organization. The increased share of the nationalized small-scale industry in the socioeconomic development of our country, as you remember, was discussed at the 14th Central Committee Plenum in April last year. Due to decisions which were made, favorable conditions have been created for the development of the industry. Apart from amounts earmarked for industry, we have also allocated Z1 billion for investments, mainly for modernization, and for the development of small enterprises, including small dairies, vegetable processing plants, bakeries, mineral water plants, and for the production of the so-called one thousand and one small items. As a result, we have quickly achieved additional market output to the amount of Z2.5 billion, and this year we expect this figure to reach Z3.5-4 billion in addition to last year's starting point.

The program for the construction of a network of small enterprises has been prepared for the near future, and I would like to say that it will be consistently implemented. In the development of small-scale industry, which by its nature produces goods in great demand, particularly in the development of small-scale farms and food industry, we see, dear comrades, an efficient source for the improvement in market supply, a considerable source for the utilization of local traditions and possibilities, and a source for the improvement of the assortment and quality of goods, and of many food articles.

In the future, we would like to create a network of small-scale processing and service enterprises in every Polish parish.

We see this as an important aim of setting up parishes which, in our opinion, should be not only administrative but primarily economic units, playing an active part in the socioeconomic development of our country.

Dear comrades: An integral part of the program which our party is taking to its eighth congress are the plans on the further development of socialist democracy. We attach great importance to a constant increase in the participation of working people, of the whole of society, in joint decisions both on issues of the work place, housing estate or village and on issues affecting our whole country. This results not only from the Marxist-Leninist principles which guide our party, but is also closely linked to our economic plans, and more precisely, to the major postulate: the guarantee of systematic growth of management efficiency. The [word indistinct] the effectiveness of the economy and the deepening of socialist democracy are, in my opinion, inseparable and interrelated currents of the country's socioeconomic development, and therein is expressed the unity of politics and economics appropriate for a socialist system.

(?You see), comrades, even the most correct decisions taken centrally are not enough. They are not enough to achieve higher management efficiency, for broad, active, conscious participation by working people in management is also needed. Participation in deciding on optimum production plans, activity toward introducing technical progress, in streamlining organization, increasing productivity, work discipline, lowering production costs--without this participation by people interested in this [word indistinct] all central instructions, comrades, can only remain instructions on paper. The realization of the principles of socialist democracy has a real influence on the political atmosphere in our country. It is an important factor in strengthening the people's sense of dignity, initiative, responsibility and in overcoming the bad division of us the ruled and them the rulers, inherited from the past.

The ideological, political and social values brought by socialist democracy are generally appreciated in Poland although--let us be frank--the realization of its principles does not come easily to us for one simple reason: It is simply not always truly understood that the application of the principles of socialist democracy is an essential condition of the correctness of decisions, of an honest assessment of the actual state of affairs and the drawing of the correct conclusions from that assessment, a condition of efficient activity and also the way to achieve the highest--for it is conscious--discipline. The right of the citizen to speak out on public issues is a reliable weapon in the struggle against negative phenomena, the infringement of social justice, unjustified privileges, and the breaking of social principles. Socialist democracy is a class concept. There is no place in that democracy for people starting from a position conflicting with the interests of the nation. This is a democracy for working people. This is a democracy which works in the interests of working people. I must say that in the 1970's we have adopted many measures aimed at perfecting socialist democracy.

I must say that in the 1970's we made many moves in order to improve socialist democracy. Decisions which you know, comrades, reflect the importance which we attach to the role of workers' self-management and various forms of self-management of town and village people. The point is that the existing institutions and legal norms should be filled with the essence of everyday actions, and should be used properly in the cooperation of working people in the process of guiding and making decis' ns. In that we see great possibilities for the release of joint will to overcome d' iculties, to achieve common national objectives, and thus to consolidate the leadi.. role of the Polish United Workers Party.

Comrades, I would like to assure you that we will continue to consolidate the role and position of workers' self-management. We realize that its true meaning to a great degree depends on the status of manufacturing enterprises. We would like to consider this aspect seriously during preparatory work on improvement of the system of management, and on improvement of financial mechanisms in the entire national economy.

Constant improvement in the operation of regional authorities, particularly parish offices, demands proper consideration from party organizations. Despite considerable progress, the work of parish offices is very often the subject of complaints and critical remarks. These apply to cases such as excessive fluctuation of cadres, insufficient coordination between services operating in parishes, and most often, excessively low rapport in dealings with citizens.

There are still cases of dishonesty, favoritism and corruption. I think that in order to overcome these phenomena it is necessary to increase the activity and competence of national councils which supervise the functioning of the state administration apparatus. It seems to me that particularly in the approaching election campaign, which will begin immediately after the congress, those matters should receive particular attention.

Comrades, I must say that the development of socialist democracy is not an easy process. It demands from the leading cadres, and from citizens and rank and file workers, constant learning of its principles. At Poland's present development level, the complexity of production processes, and also the demands for good organization of communal life, make that interdependence between the realization of civic rights and duties even stronger. Socialist democracy on the one hand means increased participation of the working people in the governing of the country, and on the other hand, imposes the duty to observe norms adopted in the interest of all, discipline, and honest fulfillment of duty toward the state and the community.

Dear comrades: Consistent strengthening of the unity of all patriotic forces of our people around our party's program is the fundamental condition of the success of our plans. It is a task of historic dimension, a task, which if it is to be accomplished, will require that the party and its activists, its echelons, and organs of people's authority tighten their links with the working class, farmers, the intelligentsia and the whole people. These links are a unique factor which make it possible to set our aims and tasks correctly, to pursue correct policy, and to solve the most difficult problems. We must constantly enrich them with new content and new impetus, develop them in new forms and in new dimensions. This is why a party or state activists' most important duty is to be in the forefront of effort, among those people who directly create our nation's material and spiritual values; it is his duty to listen to the voice of the people, to win the support of our party's plans; and it is his duty to take counsel when deciding issues affecting social and economic life.

Our party's bond with the people is built upon consistent, long-term efforts which must not weaken or stop. This bond consists of contacts in concrete social groups and in concrete work places, with concrete people; it consists of personal examples of doing one's own social and professional duties. It consists of the right kind of moral, party-like attitude in relation to every problem and in every situation.

Comrades: Communists must not back away from complex issues, from even the most difficult matters. It is only by stating our problems frankly that people can be organized for cooperation in solving these problems. Every person who joins the party undertakes a very important duty: He must recognize that life will not spare him worry and trouble; that he will need tenacity, grit and courage; and that he will very often find himself in conflict situations when it will be necessary to lay himself open in the defense of a just cause.

It is not fortuitous that I am talking about this subject. I mention it because your party organization has had to deal with difficult experiences. I will be candid: If in Radom today there is an atmosphere of efficient effort, if there is law and order, if you have succeeded in achieving a great deal, then all this is due to the fact that you have put your problems frankly to the workforces and because you have put problems frankly to the community of the voivodship of Radom.

Without avoiding sensitive problems, you discussed and tackled these problems together. This enabled you to create the right kind of political climate, to unite social forces in their work for the good of the voivodship and of the country. I will be frank, comrades. This is the way in which communists must always work. [applause]

But we have also drawn conclusions from our past difficult experiences on a broader scale. After all, we must not shirk from dealing with even the most difficult and complex problems--problems which call for a high degree of social understanding and discipline. But we must always find a way to solve our problems that will enable us to gain the conscious support of the working class and the whole community, a way that will convince every honest person of the need for suggested solutions, of the sincerity of our intentions and our proposals, or even of decisions already taken. Because this, too, is how we had to act--a decision had to be taken first; information about it had to follow later. Situations of this kind do arise.

We have heard words assuring us of devotion to the party, to its program, to everything connected with our work in transforming Poland by improving the living and working conditions of our people. And my dear ones, this is a natural reflex--a reflex that has its source in the assessment each one of you has made of the dimension of progress in Poland's development and of your hopes for the future.

As the first secretary of our party's Central Committee, as one of the members of the leading collective of our state and party, I consider these reflexes to be part of the sum of the assessments that have confirmed the correctness of our efforts. I think that for many communists--especially for those who have spent their lives worrying, concerning themselves constantly and struggling for the cause of socialist Poland and its people, for the cause of the working class--I think these good, honest assessments are the best reward and a source of satisfaction for the years of service to the party and to our homeland. And for this, I thank you most sincerely. [applause]

Comrade delegates: When the results of the elections at your conference are announced you will know the composition of your delegation to the eighth congress. I would like to congratulate them all. I am sure they will prepare themselves well for their part in congress deliberations and that they will nobly represent their party organization. I would also like to congratulate all the newly elected members of party authorities in the voivodship, and in the other voivodships, towns, parishes, workplaces, and in primary and departmental party organizations. Let us wish each other, dear comrades, that we may pass well the test of responsibility which rests upon us, that our efforts to implement our far from easy task may bring increasingly better fruit for our party and our people. [applause]

Dear comrades: I wish you all present here, and through you all party members, all inhabitants of the Radom region, more successes in your efforts to develop your voivodships. I also wish you every personal happiness. [applause]

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES AIR FORCE PARTY CONFERENCE 12 JANUARY

AU171933 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 14 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, at the 12 January Poznan report-back election conference of the PZPR organization of the air force]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the discussion during the report-back election conference of the PZPR organization of the air force, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, highly appraised the course of the conference and the effectiveness of the performance of the party organization of the air force for the benefit of the basic defense tasks and the daily problems of life, training and soldierly service. The achievements of the air force constitute an important part of the general achievements of our armed forces, which the leadership of our party highly values. That praise was once again voiced by Comrade Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at the party conference of the Warsaw Military District.

Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski then discussed international and domestic conditions of our development. Characterizing the present international situation, he drew attention to the fact that the seventies had begun under the sign of unfavorable phenomena and disturbing military-political tensions. The basic sources of those phenomena and tensions is the adventurous policy followed by the cold war forces of the imperialist states, a policy that is rooted in the general crisis of capitalism and is supported and encouraged by the leading forces of the PRC. Everyone knows that the military budgets of NATO states have greatly increased, that the arms race is being dangerously boosted and that disarmament talks are being blocked.

Despite protests from the general public and even the reservations voiced by some Western parliaments and governments, the cold war policy found its particular expression in the December decisions adopted by the NATO Ministerial Council on the deployment of the so-called Eurostrategic weapons in Western Europe. The exceptional measure of bad will accompanying those decisions is proved in particular by the circumstance that they were adopted almost immediately after Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, had put forward important Soviet peace proposals in agreement with the allied socialist countries. At the moment the world anticommunist forces are exploiting the Afghan events as yet another pretext for complicating and aggravating the international situation. An important asset of mankind in the struggle for peace and international security, W. Jaruzelski said, is the policy followed by the socialist states, the international workers movement, the anti-imperialist character of the national liberation movements and the universal forces of peace and progress. Poland's voice for the cause of peace is strong and convincing. Our historical experience gives us a moral right to voice our views, and to do so is our duty.

At the same time W. Jaruzelski stressed the need to further strengthen the national and allied defense potential as the indispensable condition for security, peaceful life and work. The Polish Armed Forces, including the air force, which are allied with the Soviet Army, have a crucial role to play in that regard within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. Our armed forces possess all the necessary conditions. They possess an excellently trained professional cadre, which has a high ideological integrity; pilots, technicians and soldiers of many skills and service abilities, who are masters in discharging their duties; and modern aviation equipment and hardware. Discussing the mutual relations between man and technology, W. Jaruzelski said that these relations are especially crucial in the air force, the tasks of which can be implemented only by soldiers who possess high moral-political and professional qualities and are masters in handling their equipment. That is why Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski paid special attention to the need to improve the cadre's activities, to promote talented young men, to raise the culture of command, to strengthen the moral-political state and discipline, to develop socialist people-to-people relations and to consistently deepen the ties between the armed forces and the people. It is also necessary, the minister of national defense said, to wage an implacable struggle against all features of evil, violations of military order, the efforts to lower the requirements placed on oneself, one's comrades and one's subordinates and the cases of bad management. The distinctive feature of party functionaries and all communists wearing uniforms should always be the unceasing efforts to achieve increasingly better results in all sectors of soldierly service.

In conclusion, the minister of national defense conveyed to all air force soldiers his thanks for the achievements to date and wished them new achievements in service and work and prosperity in personal lives.

BRIEFS

HEAVY MACHINE INDUSTRY OFFICIAL--Warsaw, 17 Jan--At the motion of the minister of heavy and farming machines industry, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz appointed Eugeniusz Szatkowski to the post of under secretary of state at the Ministry of Heavy and Farming Machines, simultaneously, recalling him from the post of vice-chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1325 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD]

SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY UNITY FRONT CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS BEGIN 17 JANUARY

AU171905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/1/1980--The proceedings of the Second Congress of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity started in Bucharest on January 17. Present were Nicolae Ceausescu, R.C.P. general secretary, president of Romania, chairman of the front, Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, Elena Ceausescu, the other members of the R.C.P. and Romanian state leadership.

The proceedings are attended by 2,817 delegates and 425 guests from all counties, representing the R.C.P. organizations, the component organizations and the organizations of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity, all social categories, Romanians, Magyars, Germans and other nationalities.

Present were also heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest.

The proceedings were opened by Stefan Voitec, vice-chairman of the front's National Council.

The delegates elected the Presidium, the Credentials Commission and the Secretariat of the congress. Then they unanimously adopted the congress' agenda which includes the report on the activity of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity since the first congress and the tasks it has in the translation into fact of the decisions of the Twelfth Congress of the R.C.P. and of the programme of the Romanian Communist Party of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism; the programme of measures for organizing the unfolding the general elections of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils; the draft manifesto of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity to be used in the campaign for the general elections of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils; amendments to the statute of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity; the election of the chairman of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity; the election of the National Council of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity; the all-country conference of the organizations of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity to elect the Central Committee.

The congress also adopted the rules according to which the congress is to proceed, which stipulate plenary sessions, activities in six working commissions by domains of activity, and the all-country conference of the organizations of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity. Next, elected were the commission to work out the draft resolution and the other documents of the congress, the commission to present to the congress the nominations for the National Council of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity.

Then President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

The speech delivered by the Romanian head of state was punctuated by long applause and cheers.

During the second half of the morning meeting proceedings general debates were held on the items in the agenda, as well as on the documents previously distributed to the delegates. Then, the congress unanimously voted the number of members of the National Council of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity. The council to be elected will be made up of 537 members.

In the afternoon proceedings took place in the six working commissions of the congress, namely the commissions in charge of debating the tasks incumbent on the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity from the resolutions of the Twelfth R.C.P. Congress in the more marked development of industry, constructions and transport, in the achievement of a superior quality of products and the introduction in production of the achievements of the contemporary technical-scientific revolution; in the implementation of the programme of developing and modernizing agriculture; in the improvement of trade and public services, in the implementation of the programme of raising the standard of living and continually improving the quality of life; in the socialist, revolutionary education of all the citizens of the country; in the steady development of socialist democracy and the improvement of the methods of involving the broad masses of citizens in carrying into effect the party policy; in the promotion and implementation of the party and state foreign policy.

The all-country conference of the organizations of the Socialist Unity and Democracy Front took place in the afternoon as well.

CONFERENCE OF SDUF ORGANIZATIONS OPENS 17 JANUARY

AU171652 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Proceedings of the nationwide conference of the organizations of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] began today. The conference proceedings, which are continuing at this hour, were opened by Tamara Dobrin, on behalf of the Executive Bureau of SDUF National Council. The agenda includes the following points: a report on the implementation of proposals made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and SDUF chairman, concerning the creation and activity of SDUF organizations and the election of the Central Committee of SDUF organizations from among SDUF members.

The report on the first point on the agenda was presented by Comrade Tamara Dobrin, who pointed to the great response exhibited by the broad masses to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's proposals on increasing the SDUF's role. At this time, participants in the conference are expressing their determination to unflinchingly implement the program for developing and modernizing the national economy, raising the quality of life, insuring the fatherland's flourishing and building the comprehensively developed socialist society and communism in Romania.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 2000 GMT on 17 January carries a longer report on the proceedings of the conference of SDUF organizations which adds: "Many delegates addressed the nationwide conference of SDUF organizations and expressed full satisfaction at Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's proposals on increasing the SDUF's role in running the entire social and political life, by drawing the broad masses in the process of adopting decisions on the fatherland's present and future. They pledged to take responsible action to implement the 12th RCP Congress goals, which define a new and higher stage of the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

["The conference then unanimously elected the Central Committee of SDUF organizations. It consists of 209 members and will insure the united nationwide leadership of the organizations.

["In its first session, the Central Committee elected its Executive Bureau consisting of 19 members. Academician Constantin Arseni was elected chairman of SDUF organizations.

["At the conclusion of the conference, participants in the proceedings adopted a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu."]

FINANCE MINISTER NICULESCU MEETS WITH KATUSHEV IN MOSCOW

AU172055 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of finance, who is in Moscow for the proceedings of the 93rd session of the CEMA Executive Committee, met with Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR permanent representative to CEMA. The sides discussed issues concerning the development of economic cooperation and collaboration between Romania and the USSR. The meeting proceeded in a warm atmosphere of mutual understanding.

USSR'S GILASHVILI RECEIVES OUTGOING AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW

AU171629 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Romanian Ambassador to Moscow Gheorghe Badrus was received by Pavel Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in connection with the conclusion of his mission to the USSR. During the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the two sides expressed the conviction that, by acting in the spirit of understandings reached between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev, the relations of friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation between the RCP and CPSU and between Romania and the Soviet Union will continue to develop and expand, to the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism and peace in the world.

BOBU MEETS WITH PIETRO LONGO, LABOR LEADERS IN ROME

AU171632 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The RCP delegation led by Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the party Central Committee, who attends proceedings of the 18th Congress of the Italian Social Democratic Party [PSDI] was received by Pietro Longo, the party's national secretary. The meeting occasioned an exchange of greetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the PSDI national secretary. During the talk, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the evolution of relations between the RCP and PSDI and stressed the desire to continue to develop these relations, in the interest of the cause of peace and detente in Europe and to the benefit of strengthening traditional friendly relations between our countries and peoples. The two sides also discussed certain international issues.

Comrade Emil Bobu also met with the leaders of the three Italian TU centrals. During the meeting, the sides briefed each other on current concerns and activities of their organizations, both on the domestic and international planes. The sides also emphasized the desire to continue to develop friendly relations between TU organizations in Romania and Italy.

AFP: AMPUTATION OF TITO'S LEG AGAIN UNDER CONSIDERATION

NC171559 Paris AFP in English 1557 GMT 17 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 17 (AFP)--Doctors treating ailing Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito are again considering amputation of his left leg, where arterial surgery failed to clear a blocked blood vessel, a reliable source said today.

The source said that Vladmir Bakaric, one of the 87-year-old Tito's closest comrades, had left the capital along with other government leaders for the town of Ljubljana to discuss the matter with the surgeons.

Tito underwent surgery in a Ljubljana hospital last weekend in an unsuccessful attempt to bypass the blocked blood vessel. He has refused so far to allow his left leg to be amputated.

Doctors said that if they are going to amputate, it must be in the next few hours. No decision has yet been made, but the physicians are aware that Tito's advanced age makes such an operation risky.

A well-informed source said earlier today that Tito's heart was weakening slightly and fluid had appeared in his lungs.

Tito Refuses Permission

NC172226 Paris AFP in English 2214 GMT 17 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpts] Belgrade, Jan 17 (AFP)--Amid increasingly gloomy bulletins about his health, ailing President Josip Broz Tito today reportedly refused to let doctors amputate his left leg despite its blocked artery.

Doctors at the Ljubljana clinic where the 87-year-old leader is being treated warned that the amputation must be carried out within hours if it is to be done at all, although Marshal Tito's advanced age makes such an operation risky.

Tightened security measures underline the pessimism of the medical reports, and journalists were advised to be available at a moment's notice.

TITO'S GENERAL STATE OF HEALTH 'UNCHANGED'

LD181328 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana, January 18 (TANJUG)--The general health condition of President Tito shows no marked changes as compared with yesterday, the panel of doctors reported in Ljubljana today.

The overall health condition of President Tito has improved as reported yesterday, but the condition of the operated left leg is gradually deteriorating. President Tito underwent a surgical intervention onblood vessels inhis left leg on the night between January 12 and 13.

MACEDONIAN PRESIDIUM, PRESIDENCY BRIEFED ON TITO'S HEALTH

LD171500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1247 GMT 17 Ja LD

[Text] Skopje--The Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium and the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia were briefed on President Tito's state of health at a joint session held today under the chairmanship of Angel Cemerski. At the joint session a review was also made of the topical international situation and the sociopolitical situation in the country, and in Macedonia in particular. Within this framework a review was made of the fulfillment of tasks in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection, of the direct activity of the League of Communists and of all sociopolitical organizations, self-management bodies and organs, organizations of associated labor and all working people and citizens in the realization of the economic stabilization measures and other current tasks.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA FEDERATION SOCIALIST YOUTH REVIEWS DEFENSE

LD171748 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--At today's session, which was attended by Rato Dugonjic, member of the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, the Presidium of the republican Conference of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Federation of Socialist Youth reviewed topical questions in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and confirmed the tasks of the youth organization in strengthening the country's defense system. The committee for the writing of the history of the revolutionary youth movement of Bosnia-Hercegovina was appointed at today's session and includes eminent sociopolitical, cultural and public workers in the republic.

ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE ORGANIZATION TO BE LINKED BY RADIO

LD171106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Sabac--According to Mirko Gasic, secretary of the Secretariat for National Defense of the Sabac Municipal Assembly, all those involved in all-people's defense, all work organizations and local communities have signed social agreements on allocating funds for national defense. A system of communications in local communities, linked by radio with the main center, will soon be in operation 24 hours a day. In this way each local community will be able to contact the center at any time of the day or night to give information, raise alarms or to inform of possible natural disasters. In the same way, all appropriate services will be linked to the center by the same system.

UN AFGHANISTAN RESOLUTION REFLECTS OPPOSITION TO INTERVENTION

LD161246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1122 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

["Pool"item]

[Text] Belgrade, January 16 (TANJUG)--The Belgrade daily BORBA assesses the U.N. General Assembly resolution calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan as reflecting the strong determination of mankind's overwhelming majority to oppose military intervention regardless of where it comes from and under what pretext.

The resolution is primarily a product of the political consciousness and responsibility of non-aligned countries which build their policy on the principles of full independence and autonomy and on a consistent non-bloc commitment, the daily writes. BORBA notes that factors in international affairs which continue insisting on special rights for big powers, to which end they fabricate various unacceptable doctrines, must draw corresponding conclusions. The daily sets out that not only Afghanistan, whose nonalined status has grossly been violated, is involved, but also dangerous bloc rivalry and the undermining of world peace.

SOVIET PRESS EXPLANATIONS OF AFGHAN EVENTS, UN RESOLUTION NOTED

LD171717 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 17 (TANJUG)--By TANJUG correspondent Sava Bosanoc: The U.N. General Assembly resolution has been described in Moscow as a document "aimed at undermining the security of the state of Afghanistan". This is a clear indication that there will be no withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan "until further notice". In any case, the Soviet public has been informed that the resolution is in the nature, "not of an obligation" but recommendation. Nevertheless, in order to avoid the possibility of the resolution being understood as a sharp condemnation, possible uncertainty over this has been eliminated by claims that the whole debate in the United Nations, "was imposed by the United States, China and their allies", and that all delegations "could not comprehend the essence of the event" in Afghanistan and around it.

Article 4 of the friendship treaty concluded between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan has often been quoted here in the past few days. The article says that the two countries, "acting in the spirit of traditional friendship, good-neighbourship and the U.N. Charter will consult and, with agreement of both sides, undertake corresponding measures with the purpose of ensuring the security, independence and territorial integrity of both sides". Leader of the April revolution Taraki, who signed the treaty in Moscow in 1978, told reporters in Havana last September that the treaty does not constitute a military alliance. Now, virtually, it has been explained what the treaty means.

Two characteristics of the new situation in Afghanistan are especially featured in Moscow now. It is claimed that life there has begun returning to a course resembling normal and a strong emphasis is being placed on this point. "Now the people hope for the better", the reporters of PRAVDA write. And secondly, it is further claimed that the undermining activity, interference from abroad is continuing. A day after the end of the U.N. General Assembly debate on Afghanistan, Foreign Minister Gromyko stated in a toast at a luncheon that declarations are being made "in both the West and the East" which testify, as he put it, to the intention of "continuing interference" and "aggressive acts against Afghanistan". In other words, the Soviet Army, whose task was here explained as being "exclusively" one of a repelling outside danger, still cannot return home. Are these men engaged in fighting there, and, if so, what kind of fighting and where. Are there casualties on any side, and, if so, how large are they--there are no information on these points in the Soviet press.

KOLISEVSKI BLAMES 'BLOC POLICY' FOR GLOBAL STRAIN, CONFLICT

LD171710 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 17 (TANJUG)--Under the leadership of President Tito, a tested combatant and great leader, the contemporary history of Yugoslavia has become identified with the struggle for the constant strengthening of nonaligned movement and the elimination of attempt to re-direct it towards dependence and alignment, said the ambassador of the Republic of Sudan to Yugoslavia, Muhammad Izad Babike el Dhiyar, in a talk with Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski, during the presentation of credentials here today.

Ambassador el Dhiyab said that Sudan and Yugoslavia oppose imperialist policy and all forms of domination, racism and interference in internal affairs of other countries.

In expressing concern about the deterioration of international relations, Kolisevski pointed out that the main sources of strain and conflicts in the world today are to be traced to bloc policy, which has brought about increased threats to all independent, especially nonaligned, countries.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN EXTENDS RECOVERY WISHES TO TITO

LD172250 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2120 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, Jan 17 (TANJUG)--Official press spokesman for the U.S. State Department, Hodding Carter, today expressed the U.S. Government's hope for an early recovery of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito. U.S. President Jimmy Carter has already sent a message to this effect to Belgrade, he noted, adding that the U.S. Government has been following detailed information being published in Yugoslavia on President Tito's condition.

In reply at his press conference to the questions put by U.S. journalists, Hodding Carter recalled them of President Tito's visit to the United States and emphasized that the U.S. Government has, in relation to Yugoslavia, the stand identical with the stand expressed in the communique issued on that occasion. At the same time, Hodding Carter pointed out that the U.S. appreciates the Yugoslav Government's nonaligned policy.

Further Get Well Wishes

LD172112 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1918 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 17 (TANJUG)--President Tito continues receiving from Yugoslavia-wide and abroad numerous telegrams and letters with best wishes for a speedy recovery. The best wishes are coming from social-political organisations, institutions and individuals from countrywide. Among the several thousand telegrams and letters with best wishes from abroad, in addition to those from foreign statesmen, are (?best) wishes for a speedy recovery from Yugoslavs temporarily employed abroad, and from many foreigners and foreign institutions.

In his telegram to President Tito, Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party First Secretary Janos Kadar wishes President Tito as soon as possible and in good health to resume his work for the prosperity of Yugoslavia. Polish United Workers' Party First Secretary Edward Gierek extends to President Tito best wishes for full recovery and stresses Tito's lasting contributions to the cause of peace in the world.

Telegrams with best wishes for President Tito's speedy recovery have been sent also by Pope John Paul II, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain, the Government of Iran, Canadian Governor-General Richard Schreyer and Australian Governor-General Zelman Cowen.

WILLY BRANDT WELCOMES EEC DECISION ON YUGOSLAVIA

LD171946 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1759 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn, January 17 (TANJUG)--Chairman of the Federal Republic Social Democratic Party and the International Commission for North-South relations Willy Brandt has welcomed the E.E.C. Brussels decision to continue negotiations on a new E.E.C-Yugoslavia agreement.

(?Taking) part today in the Bundestag foreign policy debate, Brandt set out that the E.E.C. decision was long overdue.

GRLICKOV, PCI'S BUFALINI MEET, DISCUSS PARTY ACTIVITIES

LD171457 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 13 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Bufalini Talk with Grlickov in Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade--PCI Directorate member Comrade Paolo Bufalini, who arrived in Belgrade yesterday morning, has met with Comrade Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Presidium. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere an exchange of opinions took place on the development of the international situation in general and relations within the world communist and workers movement, and there was an exchange of information on PCI and LCY activity in their respective countries. The talks were attended by PCI Foreign Department Deputy Chief Rodolfo Mechini and Deputy Executive Secretary of the LCY Presidium Borislav Milosevic.

RADIO-TELEVISION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

AU131500 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1345 GMT 13 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The talks held between the Albanian and Pristina radio-television delegations on cooperation between the two institutions in various fields were concluded in Pristina yesterday. On the occasion, a protocol on cooperation between the two institutions for 1980 was signed. Cajup Rusmali, general director, signed the protocol for the Albania radio-television. Riza Alaj, general director, signed for the Pristina radio-television. In addition to the delegations, the signing ceremony was attended by Nesiat Islami, the regional secretary for information, and others.

Also yesterday morning the delegation of the Albanian radio-television, led by Cajup Rusmali, was received by Ymer Jaka, regional secretary for education, science and culture. Attending were Riza Alaj, general director of the Pristina radio-television; Vojislav Okiluevic, deputy regional secretary for education, science and culture; Shaban Hyseni, director of the Pristina radio; Fahredin Gunga, director of the Pristina television; and others.

Also attending the signing ceremony of the protocol and the reception given by the regional secretary for education, science and culture was Sokrat Plaka, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to Yugoslavia.

DJURANOVIC, SPILJAK DISCUSS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

LD170022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1832 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], and Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY], had talks in the trade union club today about coordinating the joint activities of the FEC and the CTUY towards realizing the resolution on socio-economic development this year, and the planned policy of economic stabilization.

Taking part in the talks were Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the FEC; Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance; Vajo Skendzic, FEC member; Spasoje Medenica, director of the Federal Institute for Social Planning; and Svetozar Pepovski, president of the Federal Committee for Health and Social Welfare as well as CTUY Council Presidium members Rade Galeb, Sefcet Jasari, Predrag Petrovski, Jozo Franic, Djordje Lazic, Janos Sreder and Bozidar Tadic.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the FEC, stressed that in connection with implementing the resolution, the FEC had adopted a work program envisaging about 130 specific obligations and tasks. These tasks are very concrete. There is precise specification of what has to be done, who is to undertake the work and within what period the task is to be carried out.

Djuranovic stressed that for this program to be carried out successfully very close cooperation was essential between the FEC and socio-political organizations, in the first place the Confederation of Trade Unions.

The FEC president said that the main orientation for domestic business activity is towards bringing all forms of consumption within the framework of real income, stimulation of exports, a radical restriction on construction of projects outside the economy, and also more rapid and effective self-management contracting and agreement-making, as well as fulfillment of that which has been adopted and agreed.

It was stated at the session that at the very beginning of this year a number of weaknesses had become manifest, as is the case with excessive price rises. This points out the need for immediate and organized action, in order to keep this and similar phenomena in check at their very inception.

The struggle for economic stabilization demands the maximum commitment from all social subjects--the opportunities for that which is planned and aspired to are very various. Speaking about this, Mika Spiljak, president of the CTUY Council, gave his support to the measures proposed.

Spiljak laid special stress on the fact that the accent must be placed on measures and social action which will stimulate greater and higher quality production, and also the utilization of all internal reserves to accelerate economic dynamism, growth of productivity, and self-management income linkage.

Speaking about the application of the principle of reward according to labor, the president of the CTUY Council said that wherever labor is measurable there is not, and should not be, any limit for personal incomes. But where it is not measurable there must be these limits.

It is also necessary to define, and then to remove, the causes of unjustified absenteeism, to establish the criteria of real unemployment, eliminate the phenomenon of holding meetings during working time, and to have a more responsible attitude toward labor obligations.

KURTOVIC DISCUSSES TASKS, STRENGTHS OF SELF-MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

LD161652 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 16 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's strength rests on its social system of socialist self-management and also on its economic potentials which are big and on a steady upward trend, Todo Kurtovic, president of the Socialist Alliance, the nation's nation-wide mass organization, pointed out in his speech at a conference on the tasks of the Socialist Alliance, whose excerpts the Belgrade BORBA carries in great detail today. The political situation in Yugoslavia is good and it is out of the question to dramatize its economic difficulties, he emphasized. "We always knew how to cope with our weaknesses and we were never afraid of speaking openly about them," Kurtovic underlined.

Todo Kurtovic rejected the possibility of strengthening the role of state and executive bodies in solving difficulties. The experience shows, he said, that we were "unable to solve any major question" in that way. "When we meet with difficulties, we always address our man," he further pointed out.

In Yugoslavia, opposition to the self-management system has no social basis, Todo Kurtovic continued. This high-ranking Yugoslav leader noted that opposition would not have anybody in front of whom to become legal in Yugoslavia. The opposition forces enjoy outside support, however, and one ought to take this into account, he noted.

In Kurtovic's opinion, opposition most often insists on social questions. These questions are best solved if the self-management system as a whole works well since by making it possible for people to decide on questions concerning their life and work, this system by itself is the bearer of social justice, he said.

SERBIAN PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SUPPORTS ECONOMIC TASKS

LD162112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The consolidation of the urgent and all-embracing character of economic stabilization and of the obligations of all organs of the League of Communists and of the whole of society, and those of every communist and working man in realizing this stabilization, was expressed in all the speeches of the participants in the debate of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee. The participants gave their support for the views in the introductory report and in the draft operative tasks of the Serbian League of Communists in realizing stabilization.

After the debate, the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee adopted the draft operative tasks involved in realizing the stabilization policy, the final text of which, with addenda from today's discussion, will be adopted at the next session of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium. All basic organizations in the Serbian League of Communists are charged with adopting their own activity programs in realizing the stabilization policy on the basis of critical analyses of practices in their environments and of the decisions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the operative tasks of the Serbian League of Communists.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH NORWAY--Oslo--A 3-year program of scientific and cultural cooperation between Yugoslavia and Norway was signed here today by Mladen Pjaca, director of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Institute for International Scientific-Technical and Cultural-Educational Cooperation, who leads the Yugoslav delegation. Cooperation in this sphere, with Norway, the first of the Scandinavian countries with which Yugoslavia signed such an agreement, has already been realized successfully for many years and represents an important contribution to overall bilateral relations between the two friendly countries. Djon Siroka, SFRY ambassador, was also present at the signing of the agreement. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD]